Bombay Gazette.

VOLUME 30.] WEDNESDAY, APRIL 14, 1819. [NUMBER. 1506.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT

Government Advertisement.

IT appears from a letter from the Resident at Bushire, dated the 23d Feb. last, that Shaik Abdul Rossool Khan, Governor of Bushire, has established the following rates to be charged on all vessels requiring Pilots from Kharrak for Bussorah after the 1st of May 1819, viz.

On draft of water going to Bussora, per Foot. - - - - - - - - - 10 Piastres

On draft of water leaving Bussora per Foot. - - - - - - - - - - 10 Ditto.

The Pilot and his attendant are to be provisioned while in actual duty going and coming, and to be allowed while detained at Bussora, in lieu of the present mode (which is ¼ Piastres per day with Rice and Ghee monthly) one Piastre per day, but without provisions. Nor is any Rice to be given to the Governor of Kharrak, or the Pilot, on being received on board or discharged.

The amount Pilotage up and down on draft going to Bussora, with one month's detention money, is to be lodged at Bushire with the Resident, previous to receiving the order for a Pilot to be furnished at Kharrack, and the Balance is to be refunded or paid as the case may be, on the return of the vessel to Bushire.

Published by Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,

W. NEWNHAM,
Act. Chief Sec.

Bombay Castle,
6th April 1819.

Education Society.

THERE will be a public examination of the Central Native School on Tuesday next the *Twentieth* of April at the Boy's School house in the Fort at two o'Clock, where the attendance of any Gentlemen will be esteemed a favour.

GEO. BARNES.
Acting Secretary.

Bombay, 14th April, 1819.

NOTICE.

By C UPTON Esq. Commissioner of His Majesty's Navy &c. &c. &c. Trincomalie.

WHEREAS, doubts have existed and some inconveniencies has arisen in India, China, & parts, adjacent, from its not being fully understood, how Payment would be made of Bills drawn by the, Order, of the Captains and Commanders, of his Majesty's Ships and Vessels of War, for Supplies of Provisions, Stores, or other necessary's for the use of His Majesty's Ships, such Bills being drawn upon the Naval Store Keeper, Naval Officer or Agent for Contingences for Victualling His Majesty's Ships, those Officers residing at Trincomalie, where but few persons have Commercial Agents.

Public Notice, is hereby given that with the concurrence of His Excellency the Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Ships and Vessels of War, employed in the Indian Seas and those adjacent, I have entered into an agreement with Messrs. Parry and Dare at Madras, who will pay all such Bills, bearing the approval, of the Commander in Chief, or Commissioner of His Majesty's Navy for the time being. For which purpose the said Bills must be drawn according to the forms, annexed and be forwarded to this place, whence they will immediately be transmitted to Messrs. Parry and Dare at Madras, to be paid there out of Monies specially provided for that purpose, to such Person or Persons as the Parties may authorize to receive Payment.

Given under my hand at His Majesty's Naval Yard Trincomalie this 8th day of March, 1819.

CLOTWORTHY UPTON, Capt. R. N.
Commissioner of His Majesty's Navy.

Bombay, April 7th 1819.

(FORM OF VOUCHER FOR SUPPLY OF NAVAL STORES.)

Prescribed by the LXVI Article of the General Instructions for Commissioners and Officers at his Majesty's Foreign Yards.

Stores proposed to be purchased.	Species Quantity.	Remains on charge,	How long the Stores proposed to be purchased and the remains are computed to last.	Whether the time they are computed to last the Stores proposed to be calculated according to the usual rate of expenditure or with a view to any or what extraordinary expenditure.	Quantity When demanded.	Whether demands have been made for the Stores proposed to be purchased at Trincomalie.	Why not demanded at Trincomalie.

CAPTAIN.
FIRST LIEUTENANT.
MASTER.
BOATSWAIN,
OR
CARPENTER.

These are to Certify the Commissioners of his Majesty's Navy, that the several quantities of Naval Stores as are specified in the subjoined Bill of Sales were received in kind on board his Majesty's
being purchased from Mr.
and we do further certify that these Naval Stores were obtained on the most reasonable terms that could be procured for the Kings Government without favor or partiality to any one at that the Articles were good and fit for his Majesty's Service and were actually and urgently required for the use of the said ship, and that they complete her to months reckoning from the day of 181 being the day on which the Stores so purchased were received on board.

Given under our hands on board his Majesty's this day of 181 at

CAPTAIN
1st LIEUT.
MASTER.

I do hereby Certify that I gave this Order for the purchase of the Naval Stores specified in the subjoined Bill of Sales,

CAPTAIN.

I do hereby Certify that the Quantity of Naval Stores expressed in the subjoined Bill of Sales have been duly entered in the Log Book of his Majesty's this day of 181

MASTER.

The Commissioners of his Majesty's Navy Dr. to Mr. for the undermentioned Naval Stores purchased for the use of his Majesty's Ship.

Quality of Stores.	Quantity of Measurement or Weight.	At what rate purchased.	Rupees or Dollars.

MERCHANT.

I do hereby certify to have received into my charge as of his Majesty's in kind all the Naval Stores as are specified in the above Bill of Sales and that they are duly entered in my supply Books.

BOATSWAIN,
OR
CARPENTER.

EXCHANGE at Spanish Dollars for one hundred Star Pagodas
Spanish Dollars his Majesty's
at this day of 181

At thirty days sight of this my Bill of Exchange (of the same tenor and date not being paid) please to pay to or order the sum of Star Pagodas Fanams and Cash being the amount of Purchases made by my order at for the use of his Majesty's under my command for and upon the behalf of the Commissioners for the Navy, being for Naval Stores as are expressed in the preceeding Bill of Sales.

CAPTAIN.

To
NAVAL OFFICER,
Trincomalie.

These are to certify, that the prices charged for the Naval Stores as are expressed in the preceding Bill of Sales are just and reasonable and according to their Market value when they were bought and also that the rate of Exchange introduced in the foregoing Bill is the most favorable that could be obtained when it was drawn.

} PRINCIPAL MERCHANTS.

These are to certify that the rate of Exchange mentioned in the above Bill is correct and the two Merchants are Persons of respectability and considered capable of judging what they have certified.

} COLLECTOR OF THE CUSTOMS.

These are to certify that his Majesty's service required the draft for the above sum.

1ST LIEUTENANT.
MASTER.

I approve of this Bill and believe the rate of Exchange to be correctly stated.

COMMISSIONER.

(Form of a Voucher for Victualling Supplies.)

I hereby Certify that His Majesty's Ship Esq. Commander was Completed to Months of all Species of Provisions and with Tobacco for her Complement of Men at on the day of 181 and that the remains on board this day of 181 are as follows; viz

	Beef	Pieces of (8 lbs) each.
	Pork,	Pieces of (4 lbs:) each.
	Suet,	Pounds
	Bread,	Pounds
	Flour,	Pounds
	Pease,	Pounds
as Oat-meal.	Rice,	Pounds
as Oat-meal.	Sugar,	Pounds
	Sugar, as B. & C	Pounds
	Kismisses,	Pounds
	Tea,	Pounds
	Wine,	Gallons
	Arrack,	Gallons
	Vinegar,	Gallons
	Tobacco,	Pounds

Dated on board His Majesty's Ship at this day of 181

PURSER.

By Esq. Captain of His Majesty's Ship Judging it to be necessary for the good of the Service that His Majesty's Ship under my command should be completed with Provisions (of the Species hereafter mentioned) and Tobacco to Months (including her present remains) for her complement of men you are therefore hereby required & directed to purchase the following quantity of Provisions to complete her to that period taking care to do it with the best advantage to the Crown and to procure the necessary Vouchers for such Purchase, viz.

Given under my Hand on board His Majesty's Ship at this day of 181

To CAPTAIN

Mr.

Purser of His Majesty's Ship.

I hereby Certify that the quantity of Provisions ordered to be purchased as stated in the other side hereof is entered in the Log Book of His Majesty's Ship dated on board the said Ship at this day of 181

MASTER.

Received of at the following Provisions for the use of His Majesty's Ship being purchased per Order of Esq. her Commander dated of 181 viz.

Which are all good in kind fit for His Majesty's Service, and for which I have signed Triplicate receipts of the same tenor this day of 181

PURSER.

These are to certify the Commissioners for Victualling his Majesty's Navy that the quantities of Provisions as above specified in the receipt signed by Mr. Purser of his Majesty's ship were actually received on board that ship in kind being purchased from Mr. and that the said provisions were all good in kind fit for his Majesty's service and do complete the Victualling for her complement of men of the Species there mentioned to Months from the day of 181 when the Order was given for the purchase, and we further certify that the several Species and quantities of Provisions abovementioned have been duly entered in the Log Book of his Majesty's said ship the day they were respectively received on board.

Given under our Hands on board the said Ship at this day of 181

} SENIOR LIEUTENANT.

CAPTAIN.
MASTER.

Mr. Purser of his Majesty's ship brought of this day of 181 [The Articles purchased and prices to be here stated.]

Received from Mr. Purser of His Majesty's Ship a set of Bills on Henry Holman, Esq. Agent for Contingencies of Victualling H. M. Navy Trincomalie, for being the full Amount of the above Bill for Provisions supplied to His Majesty's Ship at the Exchange specified in the said Bill and which set of Bills are Certified by Captain as having been drawn by his Order

Given at this day of 181

Merchant who supplied to sign.

These are to certify the Commissioners for Victualling his Majesty's Navy that the above quantities of provisions were actually required for the use of his Majesty's ship

FIRST LIEUT. MASTER. PURSER.

These are to Certify that the Prices charged in the aforegoing Bill for Provisions are as reasonable as the same could be obtained for,

} MERCHANTS.

EXCHANGE for his Majesty's ship at this day of 181

SIR,

At thirty days sight of this my Bill of Exchange (the same tenor and date not being paid) please to pay to or order the sum of being the amount of purchase made at for the use of his Majesty's ship for and on behalf of his Majesty's Government for provisions as within mentioned in the accompanying Voucher.

I am Sir,
Your obedient humble Servant.
PURSER.

To
HENRY HOLMAN, ESQ.
Agent of Contingencies
for Victualling his Majesty's
Navy Trincomalie.

I hereby Certify that the above Bills were drawn for the Service mentioned and by my Order.

CAPTAIN.

These are to Certify that the Rate of Exchange at as is specified at the beginning of the above Bill is the most favorable that can be obtained at this time.

} PRINCIPAL MERCHANTS.

These are to Certify that the Rate of Exchange mentioned in the above Bill is correct. and that the Two Merchants are persons of respectability and considered capable of judging what they have certified.

COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS.

Passage to America,

IN
THE VERY SUPERIOR SHIP
HORATIO,

BURTHEN 600 TONS,

WILL Sail for NEW YORK about the 1st of May, and having unusually extensive and airy accommodations, would take Passengers on moderate terms, affording an eligible opportunity to Persons desirous of visiting the UNITED STATES, whence commodious conveyances depart weekly for ENGLAND, the whole of expence and time in thus proceeding to EUROPE being not much more than in a passage direct, apply to HENRY GALLWAY, Supercargo,

Robt. Bunker, Capt.

OR TO
JEHANGIER AND NOWROJEE
NARSSERVANJEE,
Bombay, 14th April, 1819

Advertisement.

TO BE SOLD
BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
(On Account of the Underwriters,)
AT
Hormasjee Bomanjee's
Cotton Screws,

On Monday next the 19th Instant, and on each successive day, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, until the whole is disposed of, 302 Bolts of Damaged Canvas, viz.

No.	Bolts.
1	53
2	42
3	75
4	19
5	17
6	12
7	45
8	22
	17

and 40 Bolts of damaged Osnaburghs of 110 yards each lately imported per Jemima, from London. Also, 300 Kegs of Black Mineral Paint in good condition.

Terms ready money, and the Goods to be cleared away immediately, or resold at the risk of the first Purchasers, who will be liable to all loss, and forfeit any advantage arising from the resale.

Bombay, 14th April, 1819.

TO SAIL FOR ENGLAND.
On or about the 15th May.
THE FAST SAILING SHIP,

Lord Cochrane,

BURTHEN 500 TONS,
Capt. J. M. Ardlie,
LATE OF THE H. C. SERVICE.

THIS Ship has a Poop and very extensive accommodations. For passage apply to the Commander, Meadow Street, opposite Hummum Street.

Bombay, 14th April, 1819.

Advertisement.

MESSRS. FORBES and Co. have received for Sale a few copies of Captain T. ROEBUCK'S Persian Dictionary, which may be had on application at their Office, at Rs. 80 per Copy.

Bombay, 14th April, 1819.

TO Sail immediately for Bengal, touching on the Coast at Columbo and Madras.

The Ship Triumph Captain Street.

For Freight or passage apply to the Commander at Messrs. TASKERS & Co.

Bombay, 14th April 1819

MAZAGAUM.
John Yeates,

WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
ON THE PREMISES
Late the Residence of Messrs Wests.
NEAR TO
Mr, TADMAN'S BAKERY,
On Friday next, at two o'Clock precisely,

A Quantity of Tools, Implements, Plank, and wood in Logs, for building and Architecture, well deserving the notice of Builders and Carpenters.

N. B. The whole of the Lots must be cleared from the premises, on the following day,

Bombay, 14th April, 1819.

NEW AUCTION ROOMS.

John Yeates,

WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
This present Wednesday,
AND TO-MORROW,

THE Effects of an Officer deceased, consisting of Wearing Apparel, Furniture and Books, a capital Gold Watch, by Brookbanks, with a Gold Chain and Seal, an excellent double Barrel Fowling Piece, by Joseph Marton, a pair of good Pistol. Also an Invoice of Beaver Childrens and Mens Hats, Hair Hats, Square Piano Forte, Shot Belts, Shoes, Boots, Liquors, &c. &c. Also a suite of Tents,

The Carriages and Horses as Advertised in Saturday's Courier, with the addition of other Horses will be put up at twelve o'Clock precisely. Also an Animal called *Siyah Gush* a species of *Lynx* or *Wild Cat*.

Apollo Street, 14th April, 1819.

NOTICE.

THE Partnerships carried on by and between LACHLAN MACKINTOSH, JOHN WILLIAMSON FULTON, ENEAS MACKINTOSH, and ROBERT McCLINTOCK, under the Firm of MACKINTOSH FULTON, and McCLINTOCK untill 30th April 1809, (when Mr. LACHLAN MACKINTOSH retired) and from that date untill the retirement of Mr. ROBERT McCLINTOCK, under the Firm of MACKINTOSH FULTON and McCLINTOCK, having respectively been dissolved, the public are hereby informed that since the dissolution of the last mentioned Partnership, JOHN WILLIAMSON FULTON, ENEAS MACKINTOSH and JAMES CALDER continue to carry on business as Agents at Calcutta under the Firm of

Mackintosh and Co.

By whom all demands due to and from the above mentioned partnership will be adjusted.

Calcutta, 1st March, 1819.

NOTICE.

Mr. ROBERT McCLINTOCK begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he proposes on the 1st of May next, to establish himself again in business, as AN AGENT IN CALCUTTA.

Calcutta, 1st March, 1819.

NOTICE.

A FOUNT of PERSIAN and ARABIC TYPES having been received at the GAZETTE Office, the Public are respectfully informed that compositors have been entertained and that printing in these Languages will be readily performed, at the same charge as the English.

Bombay, 7th April, 1819

اشتهارانکه

حروف طبع بشیوه عربي که نمونه آن درین
اشتهار درگیذیت هافیس چهاپ شده موجود
است هرگاه کسي از راه شفقت کاري در
عربي یا فارسي از براي چهاپ درگیذیت
هافیس بفریسد اتمم آن بسروچشم خواهد شد

BOOKS
FOR SALE
AT THE
Gazette Office,

1 Vol. Quarto, Narative of a Residence in Algiers,	Rs.	20
1 Vol. Octavo, Journey to Rome, and Naples by Henry Sass.	"	5
1 Vol. 2nd Part of Armata,	"	3
1 British Review No. 19.	"	2
1 Prospectus of a National Poem,	"	1
1 Essay On Capacity and Genius	"	5
1 Quarto, Essay on Consciousness.	"	12

Bombay, 31st March, 1819.

A CARD.

THE Second Part of the Gazette Kalendar and Directory is ready for delivery, and the Army List is in a course of preparation.

Bombay, 7th April, 1819.

Bombay Gazette.

Wednesday, 14th April, 1819.

GENERAL ORDERS.

By the Right Honorable the Governor in Council.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 24TH MARCH 1819.

THE Most Noble the Governor General in Council having been pleased to direct that a donation of six Month's Batta be granted to all the Officers, non-Commissioned officers, and Privates of corps and detachments and staff belonging to the divisions under Brigadier Generals Doveton and Smith and who served in the field with scarcely any intermission since November 1814, and a more limited grant of three Months Batta to the Officers, non Commissioned officers, and Privates of corps and detachments and staff, separately employed in the pursuit of Bajee Row's army, or the reduction of his country, during a part only of the latter period, and not previously in the field with either of the above divisions, comprehending the troops employed in the reduction of the Concan under the Command of Lieut.-Colonels Prother, Kennedy, and Imlack, and Capt. Barton, who though less arduously and unremittingly employed than the two principal divisions, have nevertheless born a share in the hardships and losses of the campaign—The corps and detachments hereafter enumerated are declared to be entitled to the latter donation and all Paymasters are authorized to issue the amount to individuals within their range who may establish their claims to it.

As a considerable portion of the 1st Battalion 10 Regiment N. Infantry were recruits attending drill in a stationary Camp, and in fact performed no field duty against the enemy, they are to be considered as excluded from any participation in this donation as also the Invalids at Bancoot, Severndroog, and Vingorla, whose duties were strictly limited to the defence of those places, but all other troops, who were actually employed against the enemy below the Ghauts, at at any time between the commencement and concluding of the war for a period of three months, were to be considered as having established for themselves a claim to the liberality of government, and the Muster Rolls are to decide the right of individuals to participate accordingly.

The following are the Corps and Detachments having claims to benefit by this donation.

Under Lieut. Col. Prother.	Detachment His M's 17th Dragoons
	" Native Cavalry.
	" Artillery.
	Engineers.
	Detachment His M's 47th Regt.
	" His M's. 89 h Regt.
	" 1st Bat. 5th Regt.
	1st Battalion 9th Regiment Native Infantry.
	Ordinance Department.
	Detachment of Pioneers.
Under Capt. Barton.	2d Battalion 4th Regt.
	Detachment 2d Bat 5th Regt.
Under Lt. Col. Kennedy.	Detachment of Artillery.
	1st Battalion 10th Regt.
	2d C. of 1st Battalion 11th Regt.
	Detachment from various corps.
Under Lieut. Col. Imlack C. B	Detachment of Artillery.
	Engineers.
	2d Battalion 2d Regt.

The Officers of the Staff are to receive the Batta of the Rank to which they would be entitled in a division of prize money.

Bombay Castle, 3d April 1819.

The Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Major J. A. Kempe of the 4th Regt. N. Infantry to be Commandant of the Garrison at Tannah.

Bombay Castle, 5th April 1819.

The Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Ensign Charles Walter of the 21 Regt. Native Infantry to be Aid-de-Camp to the Right Hon. the Governor, vice Macleod, date of appointment 1st Instant.

By Order of Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council
J. FARISH,
Sec. to Govt.

BENGAL.

General Orders by His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General in Council

FORT WILLIAM, 8TH MARCH 1819.

His Royal Highness the Prince Regent has been pleased, in the name and on the behalf of His Majesty, to approve of Major General the Honorable Sir Charles Colville, G. C. B. being placed upon the staff of the Army serving in the East Indies, and to succeed Lieutenant General Sir Miles Nightingall, K.C. B. at the Presidency of Bombay.

W. CASEMENT, *Lieut.-Col.*
Sec to Govt. Mil. Dep.

HORÆ FALCONERIA.

DIVING, Dr. Burney has given as under this head a few notices chiefly extracted from *Halley* and a long account of the Diving Bell, and its improvement by Mr. Spalding.

Dog Vane } How this Watch, and
Dog Watch. } the Vane came to be so called has long been matter of enquiry to the curious, Falconer does not notice them and Dr. Burney, is quite silent as to the etymology, and both appear to be ridiculous epithets

With regard to the first we consider it, as of *Indian* origin emanating out of *Daga* a thread, and which was no doubt the original Dog vane, and it is still had recourse to on many occasions.

In respect to the Dog Watch we think we have heard something regarding *Dogs sleeps*, implieing that a less degree of caution is necessary at these times from the supposition, that the crew are mostly on deck. Except the English, and Russians we believe none of the European nations have adopted it, and the sole intent appears to be, for the purpose of changing the turn of the night watch.

DRIVER, The present Driver did not exsist in the days of Falconer, he says Driver an oblong sail occasionally hoisted to the Mizen peek when the wind is very fair, and Dr. Burney adds that the present one is set after the manner of a cutters mainsail.

This sail is of no older date than the year 1772. and many old seamen are still found who do not admit or approve, of it and *Nicholson* in noticing it, expresses a wish that it may again get into general disuse.

Statement of the Thermometer in a Room at Poonah, for the month of March 1819.

Date	6 A.M.	Noon	6 P.M.	Remarks.
1	72	86	83	
2	72	86	89	
3	71	87	83	
4	72	88	84	
5	73	87	88	
6	74	88	85	
7	74	88	84	Fair.
8	75	87	83	
9	72	87	32	
10	75	89	88	
11	76	88	83	
12	70	88	82	
13	70	88	83	
14	78	87	82	Cloudy.
15	79	87	22	Ditto.
16	78	82	79	Ditto Slight Shower.
17	75	84	86	Ditto Lightning.
18	74	84	83	Do. Thunder & Lightning.
19	75	87	83	Ditto
20	74	88	83	Ditto.
21	78	86	84	Ditto.
22	72	84	82	
23	70	85	82	
24	70	86	82	
25	70	88	83	
26	74	90	86	
27	79	90	83	Fair.
28	77	93	82	
29	79	82	80	
30	73	84	80	
31	74	84	79	

The Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, 14th APRIL, 1819.

We are happy to find that, the vessels from this port, viz. the Futteh Alvadood, and the Ahmedy, Captains Richardson and Henning, had arrived safe at Siam, and where they were in the end of January, it would also appear, that a Siamese ship, had arrived either at Penang or Mallaca, and that the ship Ennore Transit, belonging to Madras, had arrived at Siam, in the end of January; this certainly looks like a renewal of our commercial relations with that country, and we look forward with some anxiety for the reports that these vessels will we trust soon bring us; in fact they may be every day expected.

The formation of a settlement on Sincapore will add at least some facilities to this intercourse, and we congratulate our commercial and nautical readers on having another place of resort, easier of access, and liable to less delay than Pinang.

This settlement has actually been formed for we find from the Bengal papers that on the fourth of February, Sir Stamford Raffles, took possession of a village on the Island of Sincapore, which we conjecture to be not far from the old anchorage to the Eastward of St. Johns; we however refer our readers to the extracts themselves, as some of them are so loosly written that it is quite out of our power to identify the spot.

A great scarcity of grain prevails in Berar, particularly in the vicinity of Umrutee, occasioned, by the influx of all kinds of people to the siege of Asseerghur.

Asseerghur, Since the capture of the lower Fort, on the night of the 30th March, a mortar battery has been erected in the outer fort, from which shells are thrown into the upper one with great precision. Desertions from the fort are frequent and the deserters state the casualties to have been very numerous; the batteries to the N. E. are expected to be ready by the 5th April, and it is calculated that we may be in quiet possession of it by the 10th; the fort is described not to be so strong as is generally supposed, and the Guns though of great magnitude very harmless. *Jeswunt Rao*, had manifested a disposition to deliver up the Fortress to a new Killedar, that had been appointed by Scindia, but as things have gone so far, it is supposed, that nothing short of an unconditional surrender, will be accepted. The fire from the Fort, has been most contemptible throughout, they fire once or twice in the morning taking advantage of the night to load. The Cholera is still lurking about the camp but its attacks are mild and the casualties few.

The arrival of the regular Indiamen, now furnish the principal topic of conversation, and expectations are wound up pretty high, as notwithstanding our free trade, we are at present in want of many articles of absolute necessity.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 28 June, 2017

Cotton arrives but slowly and the prices are still, too high, for the present state of the European markets nevertheless it will be seen that some of our ships are loading; and we hope not in vain.

Lieutenant Colonel Milnes, C. B. has been appointed to the command of the force in Kutch which will consist, during the monsoon, we understand of two companies of His Majesty's 65th Regiment. Two Battalions of Native Infantry and a proportion of Artillery.

The second Session of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol delivery will commence this present Wednesday, before the Hon'ble Court of the Recorder.

We have nothing from the Gulf of Persia, since our last, the Honorable Company's Cruizer Thetis, proceeds to that quarter immediately with dispatches.

Commercial. In the few days that have elapsed since our last accounts, and these brought by the Partridge who left Liverpool on the 1st of December, nothing material has occurred in the mercantile world, the prices of cotton are quoted as follows, Surats 8d. Bengals 6d. and both unsaleable at these prices.

The Bengal and Madras Journals of the 23d March, and 1st of April, came in too late, for us to make any extracts from them.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—April 7th, Lieut. Robert Paterson, B. E. Regiment, from Poonah.

8th, Captain St. Leger, H. M. 89th Regiment, from Malwan.

Do. Lieut. T. Taylor——do.——do.

10th, Cornet Alexander Taylor, H. M. 22d Lt. D. from Seroor.

11th, Chs. Middleton, H. M. 22d Lt. D. from do.

Do. Assistant Surgeon, MacGregor, do. do. do.

Do Cornet Wymer H. M. 22d Lt. D. from B. G. Pritzler,s Camp.

14th, Captain White, Horse Artillery, from Seroor.

NAUTICAL NOTICES, CHRONICLE, and NAVAL REPORT.

We understand that at least two of the Free traders now in the harbour, will proceed to Bengal to load for England.

We are informed the Cumbrian the Dutchess of Argyle, and the Aurora, free trader, who proceeds to sea this day, touch at Ceylon, for the purpose of conveying some of the Bengal troops to Calcutta.

The Portuguese Brig Cacadore, sailed for China yesterday.

The Partridge (free trader) from Liverpool the 1st of December anchored in the harbour yesterday.

The French ship that came in the same time proves to be, H. M. C. M. Ship La Zelee, armee en flute, commanded by Monsieur Le Capitaine de Vaisseaux Serè, chevalier de St. Louis, bound to Muscat, put in here for water.

Letters from the Isle of France of the 3d of February mention that a hurricane had been expcrienced, at the Island and in the vicinity, on the 24th & 25th of January. The Angelica, of this port had experienced much bad weather on her passage but has suffered but little The General Lecor, a Portuguese Ship that sailed from Surat sometime in December was not so fortunate, she arrived at the Isle of France on the preceding day totally dismasted. The Endeavour Grab who left this port on the 2d of December had not arrived, and much apprehension was entertained for her safety. The Thetis, a Bengal Ship, lost her main aud mizen masts on the 18th January and was obliged to cut away her Foremast soon after, at this time the Angelica was not far from her though not in sight. On the Island several, houses were blown down, and much damage done to the shipping.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—April 9th, Ship Asia (Free Trader) Captain James Lindsay, from London, 6th Novermber 1818.

13th, Ship Partridge (Free Trader) Captain Kellie, from Liverpool the 1st of December.

Do. French Ship of War LaZelee, from Brest, the 18th of May, and last from Bourbon. 29th January 1819.

13th Ship Elizabeth, Capt. Ostler, from Port ackson, and Batavia, 12th February.

Passenger per Partridge.

Mr. Jardine.

DEPARTURES.—April 7th, Ship Cumbrian, Captain Edward Cooper, to Ceylon and Calcutta.

Do. Schooner L'Argile, Captain P. L. Jude, to Mauritius.

Do. Ship Dutchess of Argyle, Captain Hugh Cathre, to Ceylon and Calcutta.

Do. Ship Cornwall, Captain Wm. Richardson, to the Persian Gulph.

8th, Armed Pattamar Musquetœ, Syrang Bahadoor, to Porebunder.

10th, Ship Friendship, Captain George Wise, to Calcutta.

Passengers by Cumbrian.

Raymond Snow, Esq. Mr. Grey, Country Service.

Passenger by Friendship.

Mrs. Wise.

SHIPS LOADING.

English.—Ship Blenden Hall, Captain Martin, for London.
Ship Charlotte, Captain Stevenson, for China.
Ship Sullimany, Captain Suxpitch, for ditto.
Ship Castlereagh, Captain Briggs, for ditto.
Ship Kusrovie, Captain Waddington, or Bussorah.
Ship Malabar, Captain Longlands, for ditto.
Brig Ariel, Captain Batta, for Coast.

Arab.—Shaw Allum, Nacoda, for Muscat.

American.—Ship Horatio, Captain Bunker, for New York.
Ship Java, Captain Davies, for Boston.
Ship John Brown, Captain Abain, for ditto.

Portuguese.—Ship Carmo Captain Ludivico, for Macoa.

LIST OF SHIPS IN THE HARBOUR.

H. M. SHIPS.

Minden, Orlando,
Curlew,

H. C. CRUIZERS.

Thetis, Ternate,
Sylph, Ariel,

SHIPS OF THE PORT.

Ahmedy, Lowjee,
Ann, Sullimany,
Asia Felix, Milford,
Bannerman, Glenelg,
Castlereagh, Charlotte,
Helen,
Grab Larkasor, Malabar,
Cornwallis, Asia,
Kusrovee,

ARABS.

Shaw Allum, Seton, Grab,
Ahmedy, Grab, Salamutty Savoy,
Hydroser, Grab,
Faz Rubanee,

AMERICANS.

John Brown. Horatio,
Java,

CEYLON.

Minerva, Ariel, brig.

FREE TRADERS.

Asia, Partridge,
Jemima, Triumph,
Blenden Hall, John Taylor,
Barkworth, Cerberus.
Lord Cochrane, Hyperion,
Elizabeth,

PORTUGUESE.

Angelica, Carmo,

PRINCE OF WALES ISLAND.

Juno, brig.

FRENCH SHIPS.

L'aimable Peggy, La Zeler,

BENGAL.

At Kedgeree.

ARRIVALS.—March 15th, H. M. Ship Carron, Captain J. Furneaux, from the Cape of Good Hope, 21th December.

Ship Hope, Captain Peter Butler, from China, 23d January, Malacca and Penang, 17th February.

16th, Brig Jane, Captain C. B. Williams, from Bombay, 10th November, and Columbo, 5th January.

17th, Ship Lord Suffield, Captain R. Brown, from England, 21st October.

Brig Hebe, Captain D. Stephenson, from the Cape of Good Hope, 3d December, and Mussel Bay, 9th December.

19th, French Ship, Roxelana, Captain Charles Bordes, from Bordeaux, 4th July, Bourbon and Pondicherry, 9th March.

March 20th, Ship Mary, Captain Wm. Kneale, from Liverpool, 19th October.

Off Calcutta.

March 15th, The Neptune, Lady Sophia and Hunter.

17th, The Brig Jane.

18th, The Lord Suffield, and Brig Hebe.

EXPECTED TO SAIL.

Ship Commerce, Captain W. Dolge, for the Coast and Madras, in a day or two.

Ship Eliza, Captain J. G. Frith, for the Isle of France ditto.

Ship Brilliant, Captain B. Fenu, for London, in 2 or 3 days.

From Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.—March 15th, French Ship Alexander, Captain J. Gaussiran, for Bourdeaux.

16th, Ditto Ship La Minerve Captain E. Lecog, for the Isle of France.

19th, Brig Dotterel, Captain J. Salter, for Bencoolen.

PROGRESS OF VESSELS AT THE FOLLOWING STATIONS.

ON THE 20TH INSTANT.

Diamond Harbour.

Remain.—The Cambridge, and outward bound, Ships Martha, Cornwall and Ramduloll Day, American.

Passed down.—The Race Horse and French Ship Alexander.

Passed up.—The Mary and French Ship Roxelana.

Kedgeree.

Passed down.—The Merope and Thalia.

New Anchorage.

Remain.—H. M. Ships Phœton and Carron.

Saugur.

Passed down.—The East Indian.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.—March 18, Ships Alfred, E. Wilkinson; and Belle Alliance, W. Rolfe, from Calcutta: do. Brig Margaret, J. R. Griffith, from Cottinga 21, Brig Cyclops, J. Poulson, from Cochin; do. Ship Mary Ann, J. T. Anderson, from Manilla.

March 25, Ship Lady Nugent, R. Swanson, from Calcutta 27th February; 26 Ship David Scott, W. Hunter, from Calcutta 7th March; 27, Ship Annaporney, Nacoda Mahomed Saib, from Rangoon 9th March; 28 Ketch Jane, John Dalby, from Calingapatam 9th March; 30, Ship Sussex, G. R. Trill, from Rangoon 10th March.

Passengers per Lady Nugent; Miss Harington; W. Harington, Esq. G. S. Hooper, Esq.

Per Sussex: Captain J. R. Arbuthnot, G. A. Aviatick, Esq.—Mr. J. L. Protheroe fell overboard on the 22d and was drowned.

DEPARTURES.—March 17, Schooner Swallow, for Ennore; do. Ship Moideen Bux, Nacoda Mahomed, for Nagore: 18, Brig Joinally, for Chittagong: 16, Ship Lady Castlereagh, Captain J. Hall for Calcutta.

March 24, Brig Prasper, B. S. Vaz, for Chittagong; do. Brig Cyclops. J. Poulson, for Calcutta; 25, Ship Edward Strettell, W. Balston, for the Isle of France; do. Ship Waterloo, J. Hepburn, for Liverpool; 26, Brig Salamanca, G. East, for Penang; do. Brig Adventure, T. R. Gillon, for Calcutta; 30, Ship Venus, W. Eaton, (with Troops,) for Calcutta.

General Register of Marriages, Birth and Deaths.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.—On the 13th Instant, at St. Thomas's Church, by the Venerable the Archdeacon, the Revd. James Clow, one of the Honorable Company's Chaplains and Minister of the Church of Scotland at this Presidency, to Miss Margaret Morison.

BIRTH.—On Sunday the 28th March at Fort Victoria, the Lady of J. H. Pelly Esq. of a Son.

DEATH.—On Thursday 8th April, Mr. William, H. Crozier, Free Mariner, aged 22 years.

BENGAL.

MARRIAGES.—On Saturday, the 20th instant, at the Cathedral, by the Revd. Mr. Parson, Lieut. G. W. J. Hickman, of the 1st Regiment Native Infantry, to Miss M. A. Judah.

On the 15th instant, Mr. Richard Locken, of the Pilot Service, to Miss Mary Palmer.

By the Revd. J. P. Nugent, at Dwarka, near Sultanpore, in the Province of Oude, Captain Hugh Ross, of the 2d Battalion 21st Regt. N. I. to Eliza, third Daughter of the late Major Watson, of the Bengal Native Infantry.

BIRTHS.—On Monday last, the 15th instant, the Lady of the Honorable Sir A. Buller, one of the Judges of the Supreme Court, of a Son.

On Wednesday, the 17th instant, the Lady of Lieut. Robins, Madras Establishment, of a Daughter.

At Fort William, on the 17th instant, the Lady of Major P. L. Grant, Acting Fort and Town Major, of a Son.

At Chowringhee, on the 12th ultimo, the Lady of R. C. Blunt, Esq. of a Daughter.

On Saturday, the 13th instant, Mrs. Stephen Read, of a Son.

At Dum Dum, on the 2d instant, the Lady of Capt in Fraser, of the Artillery, of a Daughter.

At Bareilly, on Wednesday, the 3d February, 1819, the Lady of H. L. F. Berkely, Esq. of a Son and Heir.

At Penang, on the 23d of December last, Mrs. F. W. Horne, of a Son.

DEATHS.—On Friday morning last, the 19th instant of the small pox, Mr. Joseph Arson; aged 18 years, 2 months and 13 days—most sincerely and deservedly regretted by his relatives and friends.

On the same day Mr. Thomas Swaris, aged 15 years.

MADRAS.

MARRIAGE.—At Ramnad, on the 8th Instant, by the Revd. D. Schrevogel, Royal Danish Missionary, Mrs. E. Christy, widow of the late Mathew Christy, Esq. M. D. to Major Campbell, Commanding at that station.

BIRTH.—At Salem, on the 15th February, the Lady of J. Bird, Esq. of a Daughter.

DEATHS.—At Ramnad, on the morning of the 10th Instant, Francis Whyte Ellis. Esq. of the Madras Civil Service.

In Mr. Ellis was united, with great activity of mind, an uncommon versatility of genius—The pursuits with which he was unceasingly occupied, were various and often dissimilar; on on whatsoever his talents were employed, whether the subject was enjoined by duty or prompted by inclination, he manifested the same ardour and the same happy sufficiency Even his failures exhibited a mind fraught with intelligence and information—With the languages and literature of the Hindoos (particularly the Nations of southern India) he was eminently conversant and of their Institutions, civil and religions—of their habits & modes of thought—of all in short which enters into the composition of National Character, his knowledge was singularly accurate and extensive.—As a public servant, he was always found more than equal to the duties with which he was charged, and always earned the meed of praise from those who were most capable of discerning merit.

Thought possessed of social virtues, and of a kind and benevolent desposition, Mr. Ellis did not maintain a general intercourse with his own countrymen; but by those who knew him, he was loved and esteemed, and by the mild and intelligent Natives of India, with whom he was intimately associated, his name will long continue to be held in the most grateful and respectful remembrance.

A fatal accident only ferminated his valuable life in the 41st year of his age.

[illegible] Presidency, on the 14th Instant, the Lady of GEORGE HEWETSON. Esq. Assistant Surgeon; after a long and very painful illness, which she bore with the utmost fortitude and resignation.

On the 16th instant, at Goomrapoondy, on his march from Secundrabad to the Presidency; Lieutenant JOHN RUMLEY, H. M 30th foot, a brave and gallant young Officer who had distinguished himself on various occasions during the Peninsular War with the 2d Battalion of his Regiment, but in particular at the siege of Badajoz. on the 6th April 1812, and also at the memorable Battle of Waterloo—The death of this promissing young man is much to be regretted, and his loss will long be sincerely lamented by the Officers of his Regiment, and his numerous friends.

Suddenly, at Royapootam, at the House of Mr. JAMES CRUMP, Mrs. SARAH A. CRUMP, wife of Lieut. S. CRUMP, of the 1st. N. V. Battalion, aged 63 years.

On the 21st ultimo, in Camp, near Belgaum, after a few hours illness, Lieutenant R. B. DAWES, of the Rifle Corps; sincerly and deserved regretted by his Brother Officers and all who had the pleasure of his acquaintence.

At Pulicat, on the 18th instant, GERRET WILLIAM CANTERVISSCHER. Esq. Assistant Resident at that Station: aged 18 years and 2 months; very much regretted by all his relations, and numerous frends.

Calcutta.

CURRENT VALUE OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

SATURDAY, MARCH 20 1819.

BUY.		SELL.
1 12	Six per Cent. Loan Obligation. *(discount.)*	2 4

The report of yesterday, announces the arrival of the Mary Captain Kneale, from Liverpool, the 19th of October. We have not heard whether she has brought any passengers; but, the date of her departure, affords no reason to expect Euro ean intelligence, later than that which we already possess.

The anniversary of St. Patrick was celebrated on Wednesday last, by an elegant dinner given at Mrs. Hastie's Room. Sir Francis Macnaghten filled the Chair, and Col. Doyle was Vice President. We understand, that the party was very numerous,—and that its spirit and conviviality was prolonged until a late hour.

To be continued after the Poetry.

Poetry.

EPITHALAMIUM.

Addressed by a Lady to her Friend, on her Marriage.

Though untuneful her song, on this day can the Muse,
I attempt ive't Hymen, her labours refuse,
When Nature the pleasing occasion delights,
And Friendship is called to assist the glad rites ?

What distance denies let my verses impart ;
Accept the warm wishes that flow from the heart ;
And if e'er my petition is granted by Fate,
May HARRIET be blest in the conjugal state.

I ask not for titles, nor sigh after wealth,
In exchange I implore satisfaction and health ;
But this to my prayer let not Fortune deny,
All that Prudence can want, or Contentment supply.

Adorn'd with whatever perfection can please,
Good nature, complacency, sweetness, and ease ;
'Tis your's to improve every moment of life,
And the mistress shall still be ador'd in the Wife.

Yet think not to live unacquainted with pain,
Or imagine that Pleasure despotic shall reign ;
By comparison only our pleasures are shewn,
And that breast ne'er knew transport to sorrow unknown.

Of evils Mortality must have a share,
And ills have e'ertaken the young and the fair ;
May those by kind Heav'n for HARRIET design'd,
Be intended to teach not to torture her mind.

Let Reason and judgment their empire maintain,
Each trifling contention with wisdom disdain ;
For the subject of discord ne'er knows where to end,
And a trifle might injure the peace of my friend.

With tempers and fancies exactly the same,
The mutual affections shall fan the bright flame ;
And Time his unwearied attention employ
To complete your fond wishes, and add to your joy.

When, with years slow declining, no longer the rose
On your cheeks shall, unrivalled, its blushes disclose,
Think that Beauty's frail triumph must cease to engage,
But that Virtue has charms which are strengthen'd by age.

Ye Pow'rs I invoke on whose care we depend,
On the Bride and the Bridegroom propitious attend,
By ev'ry kind omen their union approve,
And let Happiness crown the enjoyments of Love.

(Continued from the third page.)

A fire broke out during the night of Thursday last, in a hut in Doomtollah, which shortly afterwards destroyed the house and godowns of Nowrajee Soorabjee, a respectable Parsee Merchant, whose loss on this occasion, we understand, is to a very considerable amount. It is said that great depredations were committed by miscreants who must have assembled for the express purpose of plunder; and that while Nowrajee and some of his Parsee friends, had quitted his house to assist in arresting the progress of the flames, and before they had reached his own premises, his house was entered during his absence, and stripped of many articles of value. When the fire had reached the house of Nowrajee, a chest containing about 8000 Rupees, in bags, was thrown into the street, and was broken by the fall ; when immediately, several of the bags were forcibly carried away, and the robbers escaped without detection. In like manner, watches, valuable articles, and goods to a very considerable amount, were pillaged and carried off; and it is reported, that the loss which this meritorious and unfortunate person has sustained by the fire and plunder, amounts to nearly thirty thouseand Rupees. We have been assurred, that if the wretches who were thus employed in robbing, had afforded proper assistance, the whole of his property might have been removed and secured before the fire reached his house. It is the more to be lamented, that this calamity should have befallen Nowrajee and his friends; for, we understand, that on all occasions of fires in Calcutta, the Parsees have been particularly active in assisting, and in stimulating others, to extinguish this destructive element.

Since writing the foregoing, we have been requested to state, "that the reports contained "in the papers of last week, as to the extent "of the loss of Nowrajee Soorabjee by the fire "of Thursday last, are very erroneous. The "property lost on his premises was not worth "more than from 25,000 to 30,000 Rupees, "of which a small portion only was his own; "the remainder having belonged to several "other Parsees and constituents.

"The Plunder which took place in his house "was very considerable, many people, Natives, "Europeans and Caffrees, having gained admittance during the fire.

Singapore.—On the 4th of February, 1819, a Treaty was concluded by the Honorable Sir Stamford Raffles, as Agent to the Governor General, with the Sultan of Johore, and the Tomongong of Singapore ; in virtue of which the British Flag has been planted on the ruins of the ancient capital of Singapore, where a Residency has been established under Major Farquhar, late in charge of Malacca.

This post seems admirably chosen with regard to geographical position, which we have no doubt will, in the course of a short period, give it very great commercial and political importance. It possesses the complete command of the Straits of Malacca and of Rhio, and is happily situated for the refitment, or if necessary, the protection of our China and Country trade, the track of which is along the front of this Settlement at the distance of only five miles. The bay is well known to our Eastern navigators, and a Survey of it has lately been made by Captain Ross, of the Honorable Company's Marine, from which it appears that it is easy of approach by day or night, free from all hidden danger, capacious, affording excellent anchorage, and well protected in all weathers. Good water is abundant and easily procured, as well as plentiful and cheap supplies of fish and turtle. The native population of the Island is not numerous at present, but the industrious Chinese have already found their way into the interior, and in order to reap the riches of its produce, do not hesitate to undertake the labour of clearing the surface of a soil which cannot be surpassed in luxuriance by that of any of the Malay Islands.

We believe and earnestly hope that the establishment of a Settlement under such favorable circumstances, and at a moment when we had every reason to fear that the efforts of the Dutch had been successful in excluding us altogether from the Eastern Archipelago, will receive all the support which is necessary to its progress ; and that by its rapid advance in wealth, industry, and population, which in their establishment and devolopement form the most honorable monuments of Statesmen, it will attest hereafter the wisdom and foresight of the present administration, and its attention to the commercial and political interests of our country.

We congratulate our Eastern friends, and the commercial world in general, on the event which we this day report to them. They will rejoice in our having occupied the position which was required as a fulcrum for the support of our Eastern and China trade, and from whence we can extend our commercial views and speculation- The spell of Dutch monopoly, so justly reviled and detested, and which had nearly been again established, has been dissolved by the ethereal touch of that wand which broke in pieces the confederacy that lately threatened our Continental possessions ; and while we are indebted to the Noble Ruler of these Dominions for the peace and security of our homes, we have not the less reason to admire and applaud that extensive foresight, by which another and a nearer link has been added to connect us with China, and by which our Eastern commerce has been secured.

Extract of a Letter, dated Penang 15th February 1819.

"Yesterday Sir Stamford Rafles returned from Sincapore, where he witnessed the commencement of the infant Colony under the care of Major Farquhar with the most promising augury.—The Malays there, it would appear, are quite delighted at the idea of being taken under the dominion of the British—and are flocking to them from all quarters.—The new settlement is formed on the east-side of a newly discovered river, up which vessels drawing ten feet water can pass. Opposite the town is a bank, betwixt which and the Beach, the largest Indiaman can anchor in safety—the * Blunds of Goa and St. John's are in front, and behind is a mountain called "Mount Edge Comb'—; by all accounts the place is quite a paradise.

"They tried Carimon first but that would not do—besides their present position is well chosen ; there being a channel of only three miles through which any vessels can pass the island of Goa, and it will assuredly form an excellent place from which to furnish the Boogesses with English passes to proceed on to Penaug—they never yet past Malacca, the Dutch under the plea of their not possessing those passes, detaining them so long in their Ports, that they were forced eventually to trade with them to pay their expences.

The Sultan of Madura it seems had been invited to Batavia by his Excellency the Baron Van de Capalla, but had declined accepting the invitation for reasons that were not made public ; however he sent his Palawang, or second. who was attended by the Dutch Resident of Madura, and they arrived at Batavia about the begining of last December in the brig *Fanny*.

* Islands are no doubt meant. — B. E.

European Extracts.

LONDON, MONDAY AFTERNOON. NOVMBER 30, 1818.

Holyday at the Stock Exchange this Day.

Having once noticed that "pestilence that walketh in darkness," the agricultural petition, as it is called, we thought of saying no more on the subject, till we learned whether the matter were likely to assume a consistent shape : but though our opinion at present is, that the project will prove abortive, and that it has not any very strong or lively existence, we have yet so far deviated from our original intention, as to insert a letter, signed "A BRITON," in this day's journal, on account of the general reasoning which it contains. We think our correspondent's statements as to the relative proportions of grass and arable land in this country and on the continent, may, perhaps, be to a degree inaccurate. He takes no account of the vineyards abroad, nor, we think, sufficiently estimates the new enclosures at home : but it is curious to see him proving, by very forcible reasoning, that the radical cause of the high price of corn is to be found in the high rents paid by the farmers, after it has been so many times, to the great astonishment of the nation, declared upon oath, by the most *sapient* (not to say the most *disinterested*) men, examined before the Parliamentary Committee, that the rents had really little or nothing to do with the grain ; and that the farmer could not live in the then existing state of the markets, of he paid no rent at all ! ! We observe, also, that the Agricultural Petition opens with the declaration, that the country can grow corn enough for the inhabitants : whereas the late Duke of BEDFORD, who had applied all his talents and attention to these subjects, declared (we believe in his place in the House of Peers) that he had come beyond the least possibility of doubt to this conclusion—that the land would not nearly support its increased population. But, setting these contradictions aside, which may at least lead us to distrust all prophets, and also legislators who do not profess miraculous endowments on the subject; is this a time, while our manufactures are in a state of insubordination because their wages will not allow them to buy bread, to talk of any measure for raising the price of corn ?

After writing the above, we were happy to find the *Courier* of Saturday "not believing that such a measure" (namely, a forced rise on the price of corn) "will receive the sanction or support of Government !" We heartily congratulate the *Courier*, and the people of England, on this discovery of the good feeling and good policy with which Ministers intend to act. Had the same discovery been made and promulgated at the time when the "petition" was first inserted in the *Courier*, some alarm and much indignation would have been spared, which have been actually excited by the unfortunate hint, that the wishes of the agriculturists would be taken into consideration soon after the meeting of Parliament. If the design of the last Foreign Corn Execution Bill were to raise the price of bread, well may the *Courier* boast that "the bill "has had every effect that could be ex"pected from it," seeing that, after a season such as mankind were hardly ever blessed with, and a harvest such as the earth was never known to yield, the quartern loaf is now in London at more than double the price it bears in any other capital of Europe ; but let the question rest.

On Wednesday the *Racoon*, 26, Capt. James Wallis, arrived from St. Helena and Cape station, to be paid off. She left St. Helena on the 15th of October, 16 days after the *Musquito*, and brought duplicates of the dispatches sent home by Sir H. Lowe, in that vessel. These dispatches, whatever might have been their express and specifiic import, do not sustain any of the importance attached to them by the present arrival. Nothing had transpired at the island worthy the slightest notice. Buonaparte was in tolerable health, and all the same precautionary rules regarding him, before established, had continued to be observed with the same degree of watchful activity. —The station is stated by our Naval Officers, as the most unpleasant one that can be conceived, combining more *ennui* and deprivation of fresh supplies than the most vigilant blockade of a dispirited enemy's port in the midst of war. The *Racoon* is to be paid off here—*Portsomuth Paper.*

New York papers, which have arrived to the 1st inst. state, that orders had been sent to Colonel King to deliver up Pensacola and its dependencies, to any Spanish officer authorised to receive the same by the Spanish Minister Don Onis, the Captain-General of the Havannah, or by the late Governor Mosott. Lord Selkirk arrived at New-York about the 26th ult. in company with the ex-Governor Clinton, accidentally his fellow-passenger in the steam-boat, from the northward.

ENGLISH COMMERCE.

Extract of a Letter from Buenos-Ayres, Dated August 24, 1818.

"I have been amused by the accounts in your newspapers of the complaints raised in different parts of the continent against the predominence of English commerce. The remarks on this subject, which occasionally appear in *The Mail*, shewed me the fallacy of these complaints, and even without having recourse to the reasoning of others, I had seen enough of commerce, and had studied its connections long enough to know, that a trade, not created and bolstered up by artificial regulations, but originating solely from the power which you possess of supplying your neighbours with such articles as they stood in need of, at a cheaper rate than they could procure them elsewhere, must be beneficial to those who receive your commodities, as well as to you who were the exporters. The absurdity of commercial jealousy seems however, to oppose little hindrance to the increase of its influence. The same spirit is beginning to appear at Buenos-Ayres ; murmurs are daily heard, that the trade with England annihilates that of other countries, and is impoverishing to ourselves. imputations are thrown at our Government as if our commercial superiority here were owing to our influence over our councils, rather than to the natnral course of events. Our rulers are no doubt most favourably inclined towards Great Britain, because it is with you that the greatest part of our foreign trade will spontaneously centre, and through you that much of our commercial intercourse with the rest of Europe will probably be maintained. But neither do you need, nor are they so forgetful of their duties, as to grant undue advantages. Your commercial preponderance in this quarter of the world, instead of taking its rise from political arrangements, is the natural results of the different circumstances of the several nations who trade with us.

"As our own country supplies us in abundance with all kinds of rude produce, we have no need to purchase the raw commodities of strangers. We have few men of large fortunes ; property is here distributed among a multitude of persons who resemble what are called the middle classes among you, but constitute the upper as well as the greater part of society with us. Consequently, articles adapted to gratify a capricious taste or spirit of expensive luxury, do not find many purchasers. Thus, European manufactures, of real utility, are almost the only commodities for which Buenos-Ayres affords a good market. These England furnishes cheaper and better than any other country, so that she can scarcely fail to posess here a commercial superiority, amounting to a virtual monopoly. Her only rivals are the North Americans and the French. But the former can furnish nothing of the produce of their own soil or industry, for which we have any de-

(To be continued in the Supplement.)

BOMBAY.—PRINTED FOR THE *PROPRIETORS*, BY BHAWOO & G. MARTINS, IN APOLLO STREET,
WHERE ADVERTISEMENTS, ESSAYS, POETICAL PIECES, ARTICLES OF INTELLIGENCE, &C. &C. WILL BE THANKFULLY RECEIVED
Gentlemen about to change their stations, are requested to give notice to the PRINTER, *who will pay due attention to their Orders.*

SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

Wednesday, 14th April 1819.

(*Continued from the Last Page.*)

mand, except, perhaps, cider, spirituous liquors, and coarse furniture, in very trifling quantities. With respect to France, her silk, fine linens, and trinkets, are suited only to the very rich and the very luxurious, a class not at all numerous in our province? and even her wines are either too weak to stand a voyage through the tropics or two costly for this market. The cause of your commercial superiority is therefore obvious: the articles which you export are suited to our wants, while those of your rivals are not.

"A circumstance lately occurred, which has given more than usual strength to the clamours against English commerce. Several of your Indiamen touched here, and purchased, at a premium, considerable quantities of dollars, for which they paid by bills of exchange on England. Two effects followed—silver became dearer, and the value of bills on London was lowered. Of these consequences we have no reason to complain. We would not have sold our dollars, had we not been gainers by the sale: we would not have sold them for bills on Europe, had not those bills been wanted for the discharge of our debts. The alteration of the course of exchange against London must, no doubt, occasion a loss to those who at the time were holders of bills on England, in the same way as a fall in the price of any other European article is unfavourable to all who have a stock of that commodity on hand: but it is at least a temporary advantage to us, because it is equivalent to a rise in the exchangeable value of our commodities, or a fall in that part of yours. This very circumstance, however, renders it unpleasing to the European traders, who have therefore been loud in their complaints: and as the scarcity of money is a topic on which it is always easy to excite popular clamour, because it is never difficult to make igaorant men ascribe their own pecuniary distresses to the general scarcity of specie, they have spared no pains to deleniate England as aiming at the total impourishment of this country.

"The emigrants from France have been extremely active in swelling the clamour. A few of these emigrants are men who assume the name of merchants; but who brought from their own country neither credit nor capital nor knowledge of commercial affairs, and, therefore, cannot be expected to succeed here. Some of them are artisams, who, disdaining the slow paths of regular industry, strive to mount suddenly to wealth by extravagant projects, and, of course, fail. But the greatest part of them are men who had served in Napoleon's army, or held offices under him, in the conquered countries, and who, upon the setting of his imperial star, thought it wise to bid adieu to Europe. But we have no occasion for their services, either as military officers or civil functionaries: we have more of both than we can either pay or employ: and the individuals I speak of have neither the means nor the habits requisite for the successful prosecution of commercial or agricultural industry. Their principles and morals are such as might be expected from persons plunged during their boy-hood into the gross licentiousness of an usurper's domineering army, and tainted with the vices of all the countries throught which a series of short lived victories led them. The insolence of the general tenour of their manners is intolerable; and the contemptuous condescension which they sometimes deign to practise is still worse. In spite of this, they have met with the most hospitable treatment from us; but they have gotten nothing more. They find that they are not likely to acquire either wealth or consideration; while they see the English in possession of both. Your countrymen resident here are, in general, merchants possessed of capital, of great mercantile experience and information, of laborious habits, of pure morals, and of grave unassuming manners, who enliven industry instead of burdening it, and who add to their own fortunes, by creating wealth around them. Such men must be respected and must prosper; but the French, instead of attributing the prosperity which they enjoy to its true cause, ascribe it wholly to an unfair preference shown towards the English, and indulge in the most virulent invectives against the Government, which they suppose guilty of so gross an act of injustice.

"I have transmitted to you these observations, because I think it is of some consequence to England, that she should be aware of the attempts which are making in any part of the world to turn the tide of popular opinion against her."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MORNING CHRONICLE,

SIR,

The honest indignation which you have recently expressed at the infamous and impudent libel contained in the last number of *The Quarterly Review*, affecting the character of General Sir R. Wilson, encourages me to hope, that, however great may be the disparity of merit and of station between so humble an individual as myself and the illustrious *Chevalier* "*sans peur et sans reproche*," neither yourself nor the public will despise my complaints because my voice is weak, nor think me less anxious or less deserving of redress, because I have thought it expedient somewhat to delay my application for it. The infamous attempt against Sir Robert Wilson has been made by the same coward hand, and with the same weapon, which I now stand up to parry.—Reputation is dear to all, and most so to such as most merit to enjoy it. But he, who is bereft of every other worldly blessing,—who has nothing left him, but his fame unsullied—must feel a double pang at every wound which iniquity or falsehood may inflict.

Moreover, the defence of reputation is a duty which the humblest individual owes, not only towards himself, but he owes it likewise to his friends, to society, and to the cause he espouses. The evident falsehood and absurdity of the charge is not, in the present case, adequate to the neutralizing, in all its flowings, the poison which the falsehood and malice of the Reviewer has so widely diffused. Veiled and protected by his anonymous cloak, this *brave* has ventured a coward stab at me. He has thrown forth a foul mis-statement against me, in the too well founded expectation that, being exhibited in *The Quarterly Review*, it must necessarily meet the eye, and prejudice the minds of many persons, who may not have read my work, on which he founds his accusation. as well as his *polite* "*prediction*," *and well established* "*conclusion on the respectability of my character.*"

I flatter myself, however, that to expose the *character of this anonymous writer*, as well as to vindicate mine own, it will be amply sufficient for me to lay before a discriminating and impartial public, a transcript of the mis-statements of which I complain, together with the passages from my own little book, on which the Reviewer has ventured to establish them. This writer aays.—

"For the story of the unfortunate and vacillating Murat, we are referred to Count Macirone. As this is not the only occasion on which the authority of that gentleman has been quoted, for the purpose of vilifying England*, it may be well to see to what degree of credit, he on his own shewing is entitled. Mr. Macirone acknowledges himself to have been empowered by the Emperor of Austria to offer Murat a retreat, if he agreed to reside in the Austrian States as an individual; to this effect he was furnished with a pasport for *himself*, as Envoy of the Allied Powers, and a pasport for Murat, under the name of Count Lipona. Mark the conduct of this 'Englishman' (Mr. Macirone, too, it seems is an Englishman). He arrives in Corsica.—General Murat declines his proposal, and confides to him his desperate project on Naples; and this *honest* Envoy thereupon furnishes him with that very pasport to *be used against the Allies*, which the Allies confided to him, in case Murat should accede to their terms! For Murat we cannot feel respect, but we feel very considerable pity†. Of Mr. Macirone we are tempted to predict, that he has little reason to apprehend the honourrable mode of death which was allotted on his master.—His *vocation seems to be to another kind of exit.*"—Quarterly Review, No. 37, on the Military and Political Power of Russia, page 146.

I will now proceed to give a few brief extracts of this "my own shewing,' from which the Reviewer so politely contrives to draw my fatal horoscope.

It is necessary that I should begin by recapitulating, that in the year 1815, on the overthrow of his army in Italy, King Joachim was constrained to seek refuge in France at that time returned to the Imperial Government. He remained in retirement in the neighbourhood of Toulon, a quiet spectator of the events which were then passing, and awaiting the result of the application which I had made in his name to the British Government, to be allowed to seek refuge and hospitality in England. On my first interview with the Duke of Wellington, whilst on his march to Paris, I informed him that I had been King Joachim's Aid de Camp, and I solicited the favour of his interest to obtain the permission which the King desired. His Grace promised me his support: but nevertheless I some time afterwards received an official note from Sir Chairles Stuart, informing me, that his Royal Highness the Prince Regent did not think fit to grant Marshal Murat's request.

Having thus met with a refusal where I should least expect it, I then applied to the Emperor of Austria; and on this occasion also, the Duke of Wellington generously lent me his aid. During this time the same legitimate party which pressided over the massacre of Nismes and of Avignon, were unremitting in their endeavours to discover King Joachim's retreat, and consummate his destruction; and it was the humane wish of the Emperor of Austria, as well as of the Duke of Wellington, that he should be rescued from the daggers of these *privileged* assasins.

In my work "*On the Fall and Death of Murat*," I have expressed myself in the following manner:—

"His Grace shortly afterwards informed me that the measure (of granting Murat an asylum in Austria) had been agreed upon in the Council of the Allied Ministers (at which Talleyrand attended) and that Prince Metternich wished to see me on the subject. I waited on the Prince and he presented me with the following document, by which I was empowered to propose an asylum to King Joachim in the name of the Emperor of Austria," &c.

"Previous to my departure for Corsica, it occurred to me, that in all probability the King would adopt the plan of proceeding by sea to Trieste, I therefore requested Prince Metterinch to provide me with a passport for him, under the name of the Count Lipona *proceeding to Trieste with a suit of six persons.* The Prince immediately complied with this request. The passport was signed by himself, Sir Charles Stuart, and Prince Schwartzenberg, and the Austrian great seal of office was affixed to it; Prince Metternich likewise took the precaution of writing officially to the Governor of Trieste, apprising him of the probable speedy arrival of King Joachim at that port.

"Having now made every necessary preparation for my departure, and having neglected no precaution to insure the success of my endeavours, to serve my patron and benefactor, I began already to anticipate the delight and consolation of having rescued him from the unhappy situation in which he was placed, and of restoring him to his afflicted consort and unprotected children."

The statement concerning the passport which I was furnished with for Murat's journey to Trieste, is related as follows in the same work:

"I arrived at Ajaccio on the afternoon of the 29th September, 1815.—The house occupied by the King was distinguishable by his standard, and by the centinels which were planted at his door. I immediately sent to the King to inquire when he would be pleased to receive me, and he returned for answer that I might come to him immediately. I thought it requisite, however, to communicate to him, by letter, in diplomatic form, the object of my mission. I wrote the letter and was myself the bearer of it. He received me with the utmost kindness and cordiality, and upon my giving him a brief account of the manner in which I had obtained for him, from the Emperor of Austria, the offer of an asylum, he expressed his warmest acknowledgements for my exertions in his behalf, and his entire approbation of my conduct. . . . . .

"I now had racourse to every argument and supplication in my power, to induce him to accede to the proposal, and I informed him that an English frigate waited at Bastia to convey him to Trieste. He replied, that I was come too late, that the die was cast; that he had waited nearly three months with the utmost patience, and at the constant risk of his life for the decision of the allies.—That it appeared evident to him that he had been abandoned by the Sovereigns who so lately had courted his alliance, to perish by the revengeful daggers of his enemies, and that he had at length resolved to attempt to regain his kingdom." &c. &c.

And again on the same subject, in the same work, page 93:—

"After dinner the King desired me to attend him in his private apartment.—Here I again took an opportunity of resuming my supplications to him to abandon his project, but I found him immoveable. I reflected, however, that it was not impossible but some circumstance might occur during the execution, or even previous to the commencement of his attempt, which might lead him to alter his intentions, and dispose him to take advantage of the offer he then rejected. *I therefore consigned to him the passport for Trieste, which I had received from Prince Meternich, in the fond hope that he might, during the course of his voyage, determine to avail himself of it, and abandon his hostile enterprize.*"

I must here look to the writer in the Review for an explanation how any special passport, which was only valid for the purpose expressed therein, of giving safeconduct to the bearer, with *six* attendants to *Trieste*, could in any way be used, as this writer presumes it was my intention it should be "against the Allies." How could it assist Murat in his invasion of *the Neapolitan territory* at the head of *three hundred men*, and with *five armed vessels*. Suppose my Lord Castlereagh were to furnish such an especial passport to an individual for the purpose of proceeding to *Jamaica* for instance, with a suit of *five to six* persons, could such a paper afford any aid or protection to this individual, were he to sail with an armed force of ships and *some hundreds of men*, and make an hostile descent on the *coast of Spain*. The proposition is too absurd to admit of serious refutation, but it is upon such grounds that *The Quarterly Review* accuses me of *dishonesty*, and of having *betrayed my trust*, and most charitably predicts, that my vocation is for the gallows!

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* Mark with what complacency this *anonymous vilifier* identifies some three or four men *in place* with the BRITISH NATION.—F. M.

† It is to be regretted that all the Reviewer's friends were not inspired with the same pity for Murat, which is here paraded. Since the publication of the little work in which I have given an account of his death, many curious particulars and elucidations have come to my knowledge; for the authenticity of the following I can most decidedly vouch:—I will not detain your readers with the revolting particulars of the plan by which that brave, though credulous man, was *enticed and betrayed into the snare*, which cost him his life; I will only relate, that the intelligence of his capture was conveyed to Naples by telegraph. It was decided that he should be put to death without delay. Ferdinand, however, thought it advisable to consult some of the Foreign Ministers resident at his Court, as to the propriety of the measure. The Russian and Prussian Ambassadors refused their approbation. The Austrian more particularly urged that he had received intelligence of King Joachim having been received under the protection of the Emperor, his master; but the Ambassador of *another power* encouraged Ferdinand to be bold and "do the deed," and added, "do it on my responsibility!!!"—A telegraphic order was sent to this effect.—Murat was murdered.

Upon the same authority also, "my own shewing," as he is pleased to term it, he continues to revile me with the greatest confidence, as though he had most clearly proved me to be as great a villain as himself.—Speaking of the capitulation of Paris, he says:—

"What further proofs can we require, that the opinions of all parties concerned, at that time, coincided with the Duke of Wellington, whose honour, as yet, no man has ventured to call in question, and who has publicly declared, that he regarded the Convention as merely millitary.

"'But, says Count Macirone, 'Talleyrand, the Minister of Louis, was present on the morning of the 4th July, when the Duke of Wellington, Sir Charles Stuart, and Pozzi di Borgo, were assembled in Council; and Talleyrand turning to the Duke, requested him to read to the Count the capitulation which *they* had just concluded.'—On the degree of respectability which, on Count Macirone's own shewing, attaches to his character, we have already spoken; and Sir Robert Wilson may judge how far a man of honour may think his assertions worthy of a direct contradiction ‡!"

Now, Sir, you have before you "my own shewing;" and I will confidently leave it to your candour, and to the decision of Sir Robert Wilson, and of the public, whether, from the foregoing transactions, any obloquy can be fairly attached to my character, and *how far* I may deserve that "men of honour should think my assertions worthy of a direct contradiction."

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your's, &c. &c.

FRANCIS MACIRONE.

10, Brook-street, Grosvenor-square, Oct. 15, 1818.

THE ARMY.

The following, says the *Courier*, is the official account of the reductions, &c. in the Army:—

REDUCTIONS.

20th Lieut Dragoons	464	
21st Ditto	648	
22d Dittio	648	
Staff Corps of Cavalry	216	
112 Men per Regiment in the two Regiments of Life Guards, and 104 men in the Royal Regiment of Horse Guards	328	
Ten Men per Troop in each of the Regiments of Dragoons Guards and Dragoons serving in Great Britain and Ireland	1700	
Difference of establishment between the 6 Regiments of Cavalry returning from France, and that now fixed	1104	
Sixteen Boys per Regiment in the Royal Regiment of Horse Guards, Dragoon Guards, and Dragoons, ditto	356	
Three Troops of the Royal Waggon Train	536	
		6,000*
Ten Men per Company in each of the Regiments of Foot Guards, 72 Companies	720	
		720
94th, 95th, 96th, and 97th Regiments, each at 800 Rank and File	3,200	
3d and 4th Battalion of the 6th	1,600	
Third Battalion Rifle Brigade	810	
Two West India Regiments	1,600	
The Royal York Rangers	1,000	
The Royal West India Rangers	1,000	
The Loyal African Corps	1,000	
The York Chasseurs	800	
Two Black Garrison Companies for service at the Bahamas	200	
Recruiting Companies of 18 Regiments	144	
Fifteen Privates per Company in every Regiment of Infantry, exclusive of India	12,609	
Royal Staff Corps, two Companies	120	
Difference of estanblishment between the 84th and 86th Regiments ordered home from India, and that now fixed	608	
		24,682
Total Cavalry Foot Guards, and Infantry		31,402†

The Supernumerary Lieutenant-Colonels of the two regiments of Life Guards, to be discontinued upon the strength of these corps, and their pay to be placed under the head of allowances &c.

The Supernumerary Lieutenant-Colonels of five Regiments of Infantry.

The Officers of Recruiting Companies of 13 Regiments.

The third Subaltern per Company in the Regiments of Foot Guards.

The additional Lieutenant per Company is Regiments of Light Infantry and Rifle Battalions, and Corps serving in the West Indies and Ceylon.

The Second Assistant Surgeons of Regiments of Cavalry, Foot Guards, and Infantry.

‡ Here follows an attempt at a little paltry quibble about the pronoun which Talleyrand made use of in desiring the Duke of Wellington "to read me the capitulation which they had just concluded." For the Reviewer's information Talleyrand neither used "*ou*" nor "*vous*," but very distinctly "'*Nous*,' *La Capitulation que nous avons conclue*."—F. M.

Reduced establishment of all Regiments at Home and abroad, except those in the East Indies.

Cavalry—(Light and Heavy.)	Infantry.
Eight Troops.	Ten Companies.
1 Colonel	1 Colonel
1 Lieutenant-colonel	1 Lieutenant-colonel
2 Majors	2 Majors
8 Captains	10 Captains
8 Lieutenants	12 Lieutenants
8 Cornets.	8 Ensigns.
The usual Staff.	The usual Staff.
29 Sergeants	35 Sergeants
24 Corporals	30 Corporals
8 Trumpeters	22 Drummers
8 Farriers	620 Privates
836 Privates	
273 Horses—16 privates in each Troop to be dismounted.	

The 2d Dragoon Guards, 3d Dragoons, 7th, 23d, 29th, 43d, and 57th Regiments of Infantry, now on their return from France, to proceed to Ireland.

It is understood the 11th and 13th Dragoons are to proceed to the East Indies.

* One sergeant per troop in each of the regiments of Dragoon Guards, Dragoons, and Light Dragoons serving in Great Britain and Ireland.

† One sergeant per company in every regiment of of Infantry, exclusive of those serving in the East Indies.

These reductions will *bond fide* amount to more than 33,000 men.

The following reduction is to take place in the Life-Guards, 1st and 2d: we give the present and future essablishment:—

Future.	Present.	Future.	Present.
2 Majors	2	1 Kettle-drum	1
8 Captains	8	1 Corporal-major	1
8 Lieutenants	8	1 Schoolmaster corporal	1
8 Sub-Lieutenants	8	1 Hospital ditto	1
1 Adjutant	1	1 Taylor ditto	1
1 Surgeon	1	1 Saddler ditto	1
1 Assistant-surgeon	2	40 Corporals	40
1 Veterinary Surgeon	2	336 Privates	408
2 Quartermasters	8	274 Horses	508
8 Trumpeters	16		

Present strength per troop, Men ..53 & 4—future, 44.
Ditto . . . Horse..23 & 4—ditto, ..34.

Being a reduction of 234 horses and 72 men. The *dismounted* men are intended to fill the situation of tradesmen, as taylors, saddlers, shoemakers, and battmen, so many to a troop. The horses being the strength of these regiments, they are consequently *much* reduced, as the 8 troops will only form three squadrons. The officers liable to be reduced will be placed on half-pay, commencing on the 25th of December next. The Foot-Guards will lose 72 officers as follows:—

1st, or Grenadiers	8	Lieut.-Capts.	24 Ens. Lieuts.
2d, or Coldstream	4	ditto	16 ditto.
3d Reg. of Foot-Guards,	4	ditto	10 ditto.
	16		56——72

LAW REPORT.

VICE-CHANCELLOR'S COURT,

THURSDAY, Nov. 26.

PHIPPS V. PHILLIPS.

This was a bill filed for the specific fulfilment of a contract. The defendant had commissioned an agent, of the name of Addis, to purchase a certain messuage or tenement in Charles-street, Berkeley square, which was to be sold by auction, in pursuance of the last will of Lady Mary Fitzgerald. Addis, agreeably to his instructions, effected the purchase; but the defendant afterwards refused to execute the contract, on account of a deed which had been made in 1758, although he had consented during three years to wave that objection. Another objection to the to the fulfilment of the contract was founded on the loss of a deed, executed in 1777, which, it, was alleged, affected the right of the devisee to dispose of the property to the uses appointed in her last will.

Mr. HEALD and Mr. SUGDEN argued at great length for the validity of the appointments made in the will of Lady Mary Fitzgerald. It was contended, that all the prior deeds expressly reserved the right of revocation or re-appointment; therefore, she was at liberty, if she chose, to dispose of the property by her will. for uses different from those specified in the deeds. The loss of the deed of 1777 was a new objection, of which they had not before been apprised; but it could have no force, since there were several subsequent deeds, in which the right to revoke or to re-appoint was distinctly reserved. If his Honour should think that the loss of this deed was a formidable objection, it was hoped that he would allow them an opportunity of remedying the defect before the Master.

The VICE-CHANCELLOR said, that Lady Mary Fitzgerald had power to appoint by deed, and to revoke by deed, but not to appoint or to revoke by will. The plaintiff, however, might ask if she could not appointed by deed to such uses and purposes as she might afterward specify in her will; and he apprehended the Counsel for the defendant would find it extremely difficult to get over that question. He wished to hear Mr. Bell on this point.

Mr. BELL, for the defendant, agreed with his Honour in thinking that this was the question into which the argument revolved itself. The original deed of 1758 was so qualified, that Lady Fitzgerald could not, by will, dispose of the property to any new uses. It seemed that she had been connected with the Royal Family, and had stood so high in their favour, that, on her marriage, she received property of considerable value in presents. The conveyance of the property in question left her at liberty to make appointments of it to any uses she might think proper; but by deed only, not by will. He submitted, that where there was a power of appointing and revoking by deed only, as in the present case, no subsequent re-appointment or revocation by a testamentary writing could be valid. The only instruments in such a case, by which former appointments could be superseded, was a deed. With regard to the second objection, the loss, of the deed of 1777, he conceived it to be of great importance, unless the plaintiff could show that deed did contain any thing which would destroy the right of revocation and re-appointment.

Mr. DOWDSWELL followed on the same side.

The VICE-CHANCELLOR said, that although in all the former appointments it was probably intended to restrict the power of revocation in the will, yet that intention was not clearly expressed in the appointments; and therefore, the will must be obeyed. He should refer it to the master, whether the objection arising from the loss of the appointment of 1777 was to be waved.

Mr. SUGDEN.—I hope your Honour will reserve to us the right of redress in case the master should find that this objection has not been waved.

VICE-CHANCELLOR.—Certainly.

Mr. BELL wished his honour would decide on that objection also.

VICE-CHANCELLOR.—Since my opinion is called for, I must say that I do not think the production of the appointment necessary, as there are subsequent appointments which show that Lady Fitzgerald had power of revocation.

Mr. HEALD applied for the plaintiff's costs; but his Honour did not think that the circumstances of the case would warrant the awarding of costs.

Colonel Fitzgerald, the grandson of Lady Mary Fitzgerald, was in Court, and sat within the bar during the hearing of this cause.

At the rising of the Court, his Honour announced, that he would on Saturday take the motions which should have come before the Lord Chancellor, and he would endeavour to get through them all.

ELECTION OF AN ALDERMAN.

Yesterday a very numerous and highly respectable meeting of the inhabitants of the Ward of Cheap took place at St. Lawrence church, for the purpose of electing a fit and proper person as Alderman of that ward, in the room of Samuel Goodbehere, Esq. deceased.

The LORD-MAYOR took the chair at 2 o'clock.

Mr. JAMES commenced the business on which they were assembled, by rising to propose Richard Rothwell, Esq. citizen and fishmonger. Before he put that gentleman in nomination, he though it necessary to express the sense entertained by the Ward, of the characteristic kindness, temperance, and penetration observable at all times in the conduct of the worthy person whose death had caused their attendance that day. He then stated, that he had on Monday last, at a meeting of the Ward, had the honour of nominating Mr. Rothwell, and that the reception he had met with was most flattering to that gentleman as well as to the proposer. The grounds on which he had been selected as a candidate were, that he had been long known to the Ward as having a steady attachment to the King and Constitution; and that while he was a supporter of the measure of Government he was also an assertor of the rights of the people—characters which, in Mr. James's opinion, were far from being irreconcileable. (*Applause.*) The meeting of Monday last was, he added, remarkable for unanimouse feelings; and he understood it was not the intention of Sir Thomas Bell to pursue his former design of offering himself for the vacant gown. Mr. James concluded by putting Mr. Rothwell in nomination.

Mr. HODSON seconded the nomination.

Mr. GIBSON rose to propose another gentleman. He had, he said, been in habits of private intimacy with Alderman Goodbehere, and he described that worthy person as a man pecluiarly distinguished for his conduct in domestic as well as in public life. The gentleman he had to propose was well-known to Mr. Goodbehere, as active, intelligent, and independent; and by his conduct in a public-office which he had filled, convinced his fellow-citizens of his qualifications, at a period when it was well-known that in the Court of Aldermen there were many men wanting to supply existing deficiencies. The gentleman was loyal too, and a frfend to the people. In his (Mr. Gibson's) opinion it was impossible to separate loyalty to the King and attachment to the people. He concluded by proposing Sir Thoms Bell.

This nomination was seconded by Mr. WEATHERSPOON.

Sir THOMAS BELL assured the Meeting, that had he known it to have been the intention of Mr. Rothwell to stand for the vacant gown, he should not have for a moment entertained a thought of opposition to a man so well known to, and beloved by, the inhabitants of the Ward. It was, however, a matter of doubt whether that worthy gentleman would present himself, and it was only during the hesitation that he (Sir Thomas Bell) had thought of stating his pretensions. It was known to the public, that he and Mr. Thorp had, in the execution of their duty as Sheriffs, at a period of some difficulty, acted to the satisfaction of their fellow-citizens. Mr. Thorp had already received his reward. Sir Thomas Bell concluded, by repeating to the meeting, that he should not have offered himself had he been acquainted with the intention of Mr. Rothwell, and declaring, that now that he had been assured of that gentleman's concurrence with the views of those who proposed him, he should without hesitation, withdraw all pretensions. (*Applause.*) Sir Thomas Bell was withdrawing when.

Mr. JAMES said, he could not let him go without giving him every assurance that the electors were perfectly satisfied with his conduct upon the occasion; and that when he departed from the meeting he left it with the fullest respect and esteem of the ward.

[Sir Thomas then left the meeting amidst much applause.]

The LORD MAYOR having called upon the assembly to determine upon whom the choice fell,

Mr. GIBSON said, that perhaps, as Sir Thomas Bell had withdrawn, it would

be as well to withdraw the nomination.

His lordship said, the sense of the meeting must be taken upon the two nominations.

The hand of almost every one at the meeting was held up for Mr. Rothwell, and acclamation followed.

For Sir Thomas Bell the hands of his proposer and seconder only were held up.

The LORD MAYOR having ascertained that a poll would not be demanded, declared Richard Rothwell, Esq. duly elected Alderman of Cheap.

M. ROTHWELL, who had just arrived from Yorkshire, in addressing his constituents, said, that if ever his feelings were more engaged upon one occasion than another, the present was that occasion. He then proceeded to state the reason of the delay which had occurred with respect to the communication in answer to the proposal of the inhabitants of Cheap that he should present himself. He had been in Yorkshire when the melancholy occurrence took place which rendered that meeting necessary. He felt greatly the loss of the very worthy Alderman, and was wholly incapable of mixing with that feelling the consideration whether he should present himself to supply the place that had been filled with so much ability. Finding that it was the prevailling sentiment of the Ward that he should be put in nomination, and having made up his mind to attend to the duties that would necessarily devolve to him, with a zeal that would supply an excuse for deficiencies in other respects, he now presented himself. (*Applause.*) He knew that his efforts would fall short as to their consequence, of those which rendered the character of Alderman Goodbehere so estimable amongst the inhabitants of Cheap; but he knew at the same time that all possible assistance would be rendered to him by the Lord Mayor and Alderman upon occasions which his experience might not reach. His ambition did not extend beyond the pleasure of living amicable in his Ward, and doing his duty; and he most heartily thanked those who now supported him for the manner in which they received him, and still more for their conduct during his absence.—This speech was received with great applasue.

THE NORTH-WEST EXPEDITION.

The following additional particulars upon this subject are from a Hull paper received yesterday morning. We think the account bears marks of fabrication about it: for instance, a savage, who had arrived at the skill and combination necessary to make a sledge, and be drawn about in it by dogs, would very easily be able to conceive that a ship need not necessarily be an animal *because* it *moves*; for his reason, however limited, must at least have told him, in the process of contriving his sledge-vehicles, that what contains a human being, need not, as a matter of course, be a *stationary* machine.

The *Isabella* and *Alexander*, dicovery ships, arrived in the Humber on Saturday week; and after taking pilots on board, sailed for the Thames the following day.

"Capt. Sir John Ross, of the *Alexander*, reached this town on Saturday afternoon, and set off in about two hours in a chaise for London. The following particulars respecting the newly-discovered race of Esquimaux were communicated by Sir John Ross The discovery ships had been lying adjoining the land, between lat. 77. fastened to an iceberg, for two or three days, and had just shoved off when to their great surprise they saw some persons coming down from the interior, towards the shore, in sledges drawn by dogs. Our countrymen immediately put back; but on landing, the natives fled towards the interior. In order, if possible, to open a communication with them, the Esquimaux, on board the expedition, set off after them, and about three miles over the ice succeeded in this object; when he found he was able to make himself imperfectly understood by them, and also to comprehend their meaning On the first introduction taking place, the natives inquired whether their visitors came from the Sun or the Moon? The Esquimax told them neither; but from a large country a great distance from the South. They said this was impossible, as there was nothing to the Southward but uninhabitable ice. It was with great difficulty that they could be convinced of their error, or led to regard our countrymen in any other light than as beings from some other planet. On being taken on board the vessels, they manifested the utmost surprise at every thing they saw. They could not for some time be persuaded that the ships were not animals, and posessed the power of speaking; and when told that they were of the nature of houses, intimated that could not be, since the former went backwards, and forwards, while houses were stationary. They repeatedly handled the cloaths of the crews, and could not conceive what sort of skins they were made of; their own covering being wholly of that description. Of bread or grain they knew not the use; and on being induced to put some of the former into their mouths, after masticating it for some time, spat it out again as tasteless. Their own food, it appears, was chiefly fish and blubber. They had never seen any timber, and were quite ignorant of its properties: so that one of them on going aboard, and seeing a mast laid upon the deck, attempted to take it up in his hands, as if he conceived it to be devoid of weight. Another of them, on being taken into the cabin and shown his image in a mirror, started back with surprise, and could not, until future repeated assurances and experiments, be convinced that there was not some person behind the mirror. They appeared to have no idea of a God, or of a future state; nor do they seem from what we can learn, to have any enemies, but supposed themselves sole monarchs of the universe."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EVENING MAIL.

SIR,—In announcing to the public, in your paper of the 13th inst., the return of the expedition under the command of Captain Ross, after "a fruitless attempt to penetrate through *Behring's Strait*, past the Continent of America," you observe—"It is rather agreable to us than otherwise to announce the *final close* of the attempt at discovery towards the North Pole, by the return of the two remaining vessels sent out for that purpose; and we cannot say that we are disappointed that there is *no north west passage to the Pacific*. The regret would have been, if the fact had been still left in uncertainty, and it had yet been considered as necessary to hazard more lives in future voyages of discovery."

It is very true that the ultimate object of the two last expeditions was to penetrate through Behring's Strait into the Pacific; but he attempt in *immediate regard* to *that Strait* cannot properly be said to have been made by either. But their attempts to reach that strait have been fruitless, because both were directed to proceed by routes which held forth little or no probability of success; at least in the opinion of those who judged from facts well authenticated, and other circumstances: for a correspondent in the Naval Chronicle for March last, in a letter from Hull, dated the 27th of February, attempted to show, before these expeditions sailed, what would probably be the result. And in that Chronicle for September, and continued in October, the same Correspondent made another attempt "to prove from circumstances and facts, stated by philosophers, that the passage *for ships* from the Polar basin to the Pacific, through Behring's Strait, must be unpracticable." Though I am inclined to believe with him, for the reasons he has given, that what you have declared may be most true, *when put to the proof*, viz. "that there is no north-west passage into the Pacific through Behring's Strait:" yet certainly, for any thing that has been done or not done by eitheir of the expeditions just returned, or any information they can possibly furnish beyond what *we had before they sailed*, the grand questton of a passage or no passage through Behring's Strait is no way affected; *and that main fact is* still left in the same uncertainty.

It was to solve this grand question, as I conceive, that both these expeditions were fitted and sent out. This wae evidently the chief motive of those who planned them, and the principal object of attainment they must have had in view. As the veracity of Baffin was unaccountably discredited, and the non-existence of the Bay justly bearing his name positively asserted, or at lest assumed, to support an untenable hypothesis, Captain Ross seems to have been ordered through Davis's Strait under the belief of, whoever framed his instructions, that if was *open* to the northward and that he would meet with no obstruction there, at least from land. To prove the correctness of Baffin's statements, thus enteirely disbelieved, cannot well be supposed to have entered into the motive for sending Captain Ross that way; but because it must have been *expected* that a passage would be found there. The object was clearly, not only to pass through Baffin's Sea as it was new termed, but also through Behring's Strait.

Captain Ross has done much in establishing the veracity of Baffin, which few doubted, and perhaps none ought so presumptuously to have discredited, and in rectifying his hydrographical errors. But this was not the object, it would appear, of Captain Ross's mission. I will not enter into the question whether it may yet be considered necessary to hazard more livee in future voyages of discovery, or whether it was necessary to send even the last expeditions; but, if it was eonsidered either necessary or proper to send them, let the motives have been what they may, nothing has been discovered by either of them that can possibly add to or diminish the hope of success in those who planned them, and they at least entertained no doubt of attaining the grand object of all—the object on which, *at last*, after surmounting all other difficulties. success must alone depend, that is. effecting a passage through that barrier of ice which most probably exists between the Polar basin and Behring's Strait. For though there may be a passage somewhere to the westward of Cumberland island, separating Greenland or other islands from America, and though a ship sent that way, and another by a Polar route eastward of Spitzbergen, were to succeed in reaching the 170 west meridian, only a few degrees to the northward of Behring's Strait, and there both meet; yet in all human probability neither of them would ever be able to surmount the last and the greatest obstacle of all—the icy barrier which Cooke and Clarke found to the northward of that strait, extending across from each Continent, and which will perhaps for ever prevent ships from passing through from the Polar sea in to the Pacific.

Nov. 14, 1818. Z.

FRANKFORT JOURNALS.

BUONAPARTE.

It was to Doctor O'M. that the letters for Buonaparté were addressed at St. Helena. His return to Europe at a moment when such an event was not looked for by those implicated in the correspondence explains sufficiently the reason why the letters remained in the Post office at St. Helena, as also the source from whence the Morning Chronicle, obtained the information it has published on the subject.

On the morning of the 14th Inst. the Police officers waited on Baron Gourgand in virtue of a warrant from the Secretary of State for the Home Department to signify to him the order to quit the Kingdom. When they had iuformed him of the object of their visit he cried out it was a plan to rob and murder him and flew to the window to call to his assistance the passengers in the street. At the moment when his papers were seized he endeavoured to seize a pair of loaded Pistols and a dagger. He was immediately taken before Mr. Capper where he remained some time to enable him to take the clothes found in his lodgings which however he refused. He was then placed in a Post Chaise and set off for Harwich. on his arrival at Rumford while changing horses he continued to call out Thieves, Murderers, some miles further he desired to be taken before a magistrate. On his arrival at Harwich he was taken on board a packet boat which was to sail the next evening for Cuxhaven.

It is said several merchants of St. Helena who were auxious to remove the restrictions from the Island, occasioned by Buonaparté's detention there, are implicated in the plot formed to enable his escape. On the breaking up of the council held upon the receipt of the dispatches by the Musquito, a courier was dispatched to Lord Castlereagh at Aix La Chapelle. A regiment of Infantry just returned from France is about to be embarked for St. Helena.

Letters from St. Helena, of 18th Sept. give the following details. Buonaparté no longer shews himself; the considerstion which some of his suite enjoyed has much diminished; particularly that of Count Bertrand.

They have began to build a new habitation for the Ex-Emperor, the Governor is so anxious for its completion that that he attends the workmen daily.

LONDON, 1st DECEMBER.

The nautical instruments, that Captain Ross, has used during his voyage to Baffins bay, have been conveyed to the Admirality. a Dog and Bitch, have been brought from the Polar regions. The *Isabella, and Alexander*, are about to be equiped a new, for another voyage of discovery. The crews have a months leave to visit their families and are continued in full pay.

VIENNA,—Dec. 4th.

The Emperor and Empress returned to this capital yesterday morning, and field marshall Schwartzenburgh the day before.

PARIS,—Dec. 6th.

Yesterday at one o'clock, The King admitted Lord Castlereagh, to a private audience, accompanied by Sir Charles Stewart, the English Ambassador, after a long conference with the King, they paid their respects, to all the Royal Family, after this the King transacted business with the keeper of the seals and the ministers of the Marine, Finance and foreign affairs.

BERLIN,—Dec. 5th.

The court went into mourning the day before yesterday for the Queen of England, it is ordered for three weeks.

FRANKFORT,—Dec. 10th.

Letters from Manhiem of the 9th announce the death of the Grand Duke of Baden, on the 8th instant, at 6 in the in the morning of a stroke of apoplexy & that the troops had taken yesterday the oath of allegiance to His Highness the Margrave Louis, the uncle of the deceased, and who succeeds him.

POLICE.

GUILDHALL.

—— *Jenkins* was yesterday put to the bar, charged with being accessary to the robbery of Mrs. Kendall's the Mitre public-house, Chancery-lane.

Mrs. Kendall, stated, that between the hours of eight and nine o'clock on Friday night, when the robbery was committed, the Prisoner, accompanied by a stout man, came to the bar, and had some liquor; she heard the stout man whisper the Prisoner, that if he would go into the tap-room, he (the stout man) would go up stairs. It made no impression on her at the time, as she thought he might be going to see some of her lodgers. About eleven o'clock, she went up stairs to her bed-room, found it broken open, and also her trunk. She then missed 90*l.* in Bank notes, 30*l.* in gold, silver, and copper, a quantity of house linen, and wearing apparel. She gave the alarm, and the officers were sent for, who searched all the lodgers,

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and the persons in the tap-room, but found nothing to criminate them. The officers found a crow-bar on the bed.

John Geessin stated, that he was in the tap-room when the Prisoner and the stout man came into it. They called for some beer; the stout man went out and came into the room several times. The tap-room was so situated, that a person sitting in it could see any person pass or repass on the stairs. He saw the stout man on the stairs, but he could not say whether he was going up, or coming down; but shortly after he returned to the tap-room, and whispered something to the Prisoner, on which they both went away.

An Officer stated, that from the description he had received of the two men, he apprehended the Prisoner, who is a tailor, at his lodgings in Cow-cross. He did not deny being at the Mitre on Friday night, but refused telling who his companion was, and gave as a reason that he was afraid of committing himself. He was searched, and his apartment, but there was nothing found that would criminate him. He, the Officer, had no doubt if the Prisoner was remanded for a few days, but he would be able to apprehend his companion, the stout man, as his person, from the description he had received, was not unknown to him.

Mrs. Kendall requested that the Alderman would remand the Prisoner for a further examination. They had robbed her of every shilling she had, which was the hard earnings of 30 years.

Alderman Thorp, the presiding Magistrate, observed, that he thought there was sufficient suspicion against the Prisoner to remand him. The very circumstance of his refusing to tell who his companion was, shewed that he was not innocent. He therefore remanded him to be brought up for further examination on Monday next.

[*The Globe*,—*October 2.*

LIABILITY OF MILITARY OFFICERS IN BARRACKS TO TAKE PARISH APPRENTICES.

TOWN-HALL, DOCK (PLYMOUTH Nov. 10.

A question of great importance came on to be heard. Major-General Strickland (Commandant) and Dr. kein (surgeon) of the royal marines, both residing within the baracks, at the head-quarters of the Plymouth division, in East-Stonehouse, were summened, by the parish officers. to shew cause why parish apprentices should not be bound upon them.

The Major-General and Dr. Kein being called upon by the Magistrates, Mr. EASTLAKE, as solicitor to the Admiralty, appeared and contended that it was never in the contemplation of the Legislature, and was contrary to the policy of the whole system of the military establishments of the country, to place a parish apprentice upon a *soldier*. He concluded by submitting to the Magistrate, that General Strickland and Dr. Kein were no fit persons to have parish apprentices placed upon them.

The audience then retired, and the Magistrates deliberated for upwards of half an hour, when the Court being again opened, the Magistrates delivered their opinion, that General Strickland and Dr. Kein were liable to take apprentices.

The case excited much attention; and the hall was crowded. It is understood that the present decision will be appealed against at the next Quarter Sessions for the county.

THE GOOD OLD TIMES.

Prisca juvent alios: ego me nunc denique natum
Gratulor. OVID, *de Art Am. lib. iii.*

Old Times, let others praise that please;
I'm glad that I was born in these.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR—People are ever making a disparaging reference to the state of things *formerly*, and even in Virgil's day, it was "*Olim meminisse juvabit.*" I am sick of this cant about *the good dol times*. Though certainly not the *golden* age, these are the days to live in. Let us reckon our wealth, and see how we outweigh them by comparison.

1. *Knowledge* used to be acquired by hrofound study and deep reading—now pow simplified by *Analyses, Selectione, Anas, Beauties* and *Elegant Extracts.*

2. With them, *a good man* was a rarity—we have them by dozens in the City.

3. In *the good old times*, they wasted their strength, digging for *gold*; fools—"Worse poison to men's souls," &c.—we want no mines, a *paper-mill* answers all the purpose.

4. Formerly women undressed to go to bed—now; to go abroad. There's *economy!*

5. How is the condition of the *Players* bettered, *like* every thing else! A writer of 1600 says—

——"Perchance unto the Cittie players they are come,
Which round about the Towne proclaime their play by sownde of drum;
Unto the vulgar store of feates and active trickes theil show,
That they upon them to maintaine them something may bestow."

Now they keep their carriages to scorn the country, and make splendid fortunes in a year or two.

6. What was the state of their *Materia Medica*?—Had they in every corner universal and never-failing remedies for all incurable complaints?

7. Then *travelling*—Had they *steam boats, telegraph stages*, and *flying waggons*?

8. Wasn't it in their time, 64 miles, to Brighton, and now only 49?

9. What would *Cæsar*, so ashamed of his baldness, have given for such a head of hair as Mr. Money deposited in the *Conservatory of Arts* in Paris?

10. *Second sight* was certainly something, but *we* can see the *invisible girl.*

11. They talked of *humanity*, it is true; but when did they ever leave it to a prisoner's opinion whether he would be hanged or no? Did they ever put the fairest jewel of the Crown in the cap of a Bank Clerk or Attorney, to give the culprit leave to plead the minor offence? There is hope we shall soon proceed in the same with murder, and let the murderer plead the minor offence—manslaughter. It should also be observed that we have in Scotland a *Professor of Humanity*; and in England a *Society* expressly for the purpose of being *humane.*

12. Then their *Trade*—a pretty trade for the consumer indeed, by comparison with that of the present happy time, when every thing is selling "*under prime cost.*"

13. Their *Philosophy* too—their everlasting boast—What was it, but a search after *truth!* A pleasant thing to find truly, and get put into the pillory for *a libel!*

14. And their *Mathematics*—Did they not stick at *squaring the circle?* A thing done every day by our coal-merchants, who make all their "*round coals*" square.

15. Their ignorance of true *Wealth* is more absurd than all. Is it not proved by our Ministers, that it does not consist in how much you possess, but in how much you *owe!* Increase your debt, you increase your riches; and, consequently, to the greatest portion of *wit*, the Fleet, the King's Bench, the Marshalsea, and Newgate, add the largest share of *wealth* ?*

16. In days of yore, *Vice* was triumphant, now we can have none, as we have a *Society* to *suppress* it.

17. A foolish notion once obtained, that the navy was the bulwark of the country. Prodigious error! A slovenly set of fellows, neither ornamental nor useful; while *a standing army*, how *ornamental!* and in collecting taxes, as well as increasing them, and keeping the people quiet, how *useful!*

18. If they valued themselves on their *Sympathy*, how far did it extend? Had they "*Sympathetic tables?*"

19. Men have never been truly and worthily ambitious till now. Anacreon says that Nature gave teeth to the lion, sense to man, and beauty to woman, and the last superior to all. Seeing this, do we not wear *stays*, and imitate women in all their delicate graces, thus nobly aiming at superiority, as it becomes the Lords of the Creation!

Fœmina quid faciet, cum vir sir lævior pisâ?

The celebrated GEORGE SELWYN was once upbraided by a lady with the barbarity of going to see Lord LOVAT's head cut off. GEORGE answered, that if he had been guilty of impropriety to his Lordship in that respect, he had done what he could to make amends, for he had gone to see it *sewed on again.*

PRICE CURRENT.

		Rs. A. P.
Cotton Ahmood,	per Surat Candy of 21 Maunds or 7 Cwt.	230 0 00
Ditto Ditto Toomil,		260 0 00
Ditto Bownaghur,		190 0 00
Ditto Ditto Toomil,	New.	230 0 00
Ditto Limree Wudwan,		190 0 00
Ditto Ditto Toomil,		240 0 00
Ditto Kutch,		180 0 00
Ditto Ditto Toomil,		220 0 00
Bengal Rice 1 sort,	per Bag	10 0 00
Ditto unboiled 2 do.	do. do.	8 0 00
Ditto Moongey,	do. do.	6 0 00
Sugar Bengal real 1 sort,	per Bag	30 0 00
Ditto 2 do.	do. do.	28 0 00
Ditto Batavia in Canister,	per Maund of 41¼ seers 1 sort,	6 1 00
Ditto China in Chest,	per Surat Maund of 41 seers	6 1 00
Sugar Candy Chinchu,	per Surat Maund of 43¼ seers	10 2 00
Ditto do. Canton.	do. do.	10 0 00
Ditto do. 2 do.	do. do.	9 0 00
Raw Silk Nankeen,	per pucka seer	17 2 00
Raw Silk Canton, 1 st.	15 seers to B'bay M[illegible]	17 0 00
Ditto do. 2 do.	do. do.	[illegible] 00
Ditto do. 3 do.	do. do.	[illegible] 00
Salt petre,	per [illegible]	15 0 00
Gunnees,	per 100	20 0 00
Benjamin 1 sort,	per Surat Maund of 40 seers or 37¾ lb.	20 0 00
Ditto Europe market,	Ditto Ditto	40 0 00
Ghee Caranchy,	per Bombay Maund	7 2 00
Wheat Jambooser,	per Cy. of 8 Parah	28 0 00
Gram Surat, new.	per ditto do.	18 0 00
Paddy,	per ditto Moora	30 0 00
Cocoanut Oil,	per B'bay Maund	3 3 00
Jengely do.	per do.	3 3 00
Pepper Tellichery,	per Cy. of 4 Robins	125 0 00
Bhatcole,	ditto	135 0 00
Ditto Eastern,	per do. of 21 maunds	120 0 00
Ginger Bengal,	per Surat Candy of 22 Maunds or 821 lbs.	60 0 00
—— Malabar	per Bombay Candy of 22 Mds. or 616 lbs.	48 0 00
Turmeric Bengal,	per Surat Candy,	40 0 00
Hemp Concan,	per Bombay Candy,	115 0 00
Ghanty,	per Ditto	105 0 00
Northern,	per Surat Candy,	80 0 00
Cardamums 1 sort,	per Surat Maund of 42 seers	70 0 00
Sandal Wood 1 sort,	at 40 to 50 pieces to a Cy. of 21 Mds. or 588 lb	160 0 00
Ditto 2 do.	70 and 80 do. do.	130 0 00
Ditto 3 do.	do. do.	110 0 00
Beetlenut white Malay,	per Surat Candy of 21 Maunds	60 0 00
—— Malabar,	Bombay Candy,	54 0 00
Coir Laccadavie,	Cy. of 21 Mds.	60 0 00
Copra New,	per do. of 4 Robins	52 0 00
Dammer Malacca Raw	per Surat Candy of 22 Maunds	50 0 00
Ditto boiled,		55 0 00
Sago,	per Maund	2 0 00
Quick Silver,	per Surat Maund	42 0 00
Vermillion,	per Bundle	1 2 00
Camphor China,	per Maund of 42 seers	30 0 00
Tin in large slab,	per Maund 40 seers	12 1 00
Tutenague,	per Surat Maund	12 0 00
Elephants teeth Europe,	per do. do.	50 0 00
Nutmegs,	per pound	3 0 00
Mace,	per pound	3 2 00
Cassia,	do. do.	0 2 85
Cloves,	per S. Maund	72 0 0
Coffee Mocha,	per Surat Maund of 44 seers	20 0 00
Ditto Java,	ditto	none
Ditto Bourbon,	ditto	none
Almonds,	per do. do.	4 3 00
Kismises	do. do. do.	4 0 00
Hing Europe Market,	per Surat Maund of 44 seers	12 0 00
Brimstone,	per 22 Surat Mds. or 1 Candy	750 00
Cochineal,	per pound	16 2 00
Saffron, Free of Oil,	per do.	45 0 00
Iron Swedish,	per Surat Candy	55 0 00
Ditto English,	ditto	40 0 00
Ditto Malwan,	ditto	50 0 00
Steel in Tub,	per Cwt.	12 0 00
Ditto Bundles,	ditto.	16 0 00
Pig lead,	per do.	9 0 00
Copper, Sheathing,	per Surat Maund	22 0 00
Ditto plate,	per do. do.	23 2 00
Copper Nails,	per Cwt.	63 0 00
Brass, Ditto,	ditto	45 0 00
Tar,	per Barrel	20 0 00
Tin Plates,	per chest	22 0 00
Red lead,	per Cwt.	11 2 00
White lead,	per do.	14 0 00
Braudy,	per Gallon	7 0 00
Gin,	per large case	30 0 00
Arrack Columbo,	per Gallon	1 1 00
In Bond,		
Spanish Dollars,	per 100	219 2 00
German Crowns,	per 100	214 0 00
Venetians,	per 100	500 0 00
Gubbas,	per 100	494 0 00

Remittance to England at six months 2 3 per Rupee
Freight to England 7 £. per Ton.
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Exchange on Calcutta, B'bay Rs. 105 per 100 Sicca.
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Marine stores when purchased separately prime cost.